

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 615.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

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Rev. Prof. DEAL will read a Paper entitled "NOTES on the SI-YU-KI." W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary R.A.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, at 5 P.M.
Sir PATRICK DE COLQUHOUN, V.P., will read a Paper entitled "PAGAN DIVINITIES: their Origin and Attributes." W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary R.S.L.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

11, CHANDOS STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 7 o'clock P.M. Afterwards, about 8 o'clock, Dr. G. G. ZERFFI, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., will read a Paper on "THE TCHONG-YONG OF CONFUCIUS, EDITED by his GRANDSON, TCHING-TSE." P. EDWARD DOVE, Secretary.

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LITERATURE.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles; founded mainly on the Materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part I. A—ANT. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

(First Notice.)

It is now nearly twenty-seven years since the Philological Society commenced the collection of materials for its great English Dictionary. The number of persons who have shared in the task amount to thirteen hundred, and this great company of labourers have accumulated a body of three millions of quotations, taken from over five thousand different authors. The first instalment of the work for which these unexampled preparations have been made is at length before the world, and it is now possible to judge whether the new Dictionary will be worthy of the enormous labour which has been expended upon it. Happily for the credit of English scholarship, the present specimen affords every reason to hope that the skill of Dr. Murray and his assistants will prove equal to the arduous task which lies before them. It would be wonderful indeed if, in so vast an undertaking, there should not be many things to which criticism might object; but it may be confidently asserted that, if the level of excellence reached in this opening part be sustained throughout, the completed work will be an achievement without parallel in the lexicography of any living language.

In comparing the Philological Society's English Dictionary with the only works which can claim to be regarded as its peers—the French Dictionary of Littré and the unfinished German Dictionary of Grimm—it must be remembered that the scope of the English work is in several respects far larger than that proposed in either of the others. For one thing, the period of time embraced in the English Dictionary is by several centuries longer than that surveyed by the great French and German lexicographers. The classic French language of Littré begins no earlier than the seventeenth century, and the New High German treated by Grimm goes back only to the middle of the fifteenth century. But the aim of Dr. Murray and his coadjutors is nothing less ambitious than to catalogue and, so far as the materials suffice, to discuss historically every word which has belonged to the standard English vocabulary at any time since the language passed out of the fully inflected stage commonly known as Anglo-Saxon. The epoch of this change is fixed by Dr. Murray at the year 1150. The literary barrenness of the hundred years preceding this date happily obviates much of the inconvenience usually attending the assignment of

a definite year as the commencement of a linguistic period. The compilers of the English Dictionary have therefore to trace the development of the language through a period of respectively three or five centuries, rich in literary remains, before arriving at the chronological points at which the labours of Grimm and Littré commence. Moreover, the year 1150 is not in the same sense the beginning of Dr. Murray's work as the dates fixed by Grimm and Littré are the beginning of theirs. It is true that both the French and the German writers have drawn largely on the literature of earlier centuries for the philological illustration of the words included in their Dictionaries, but they have not done so with anything like the fullness aimed at in the present work. Although Dr. Murray admits no word which became obsolete before his initial date, yet every word which he does admit is carefully traced from its earliest appearance in "Anglo-Saxon" writings, and the successive variations of sense and form which it underwent in the oldest period are discussed with the same fullness of detail and illustration as those which took place throughout the succeeding ages. Again, while in the French and German Dictionaries there are many words and special senses of words for which no literary authority is adduced, many of the illustrative examples being simply sentences framed for the occasion, Dr. Murray in almost every case furnishes a quotation from an English writer, with minute references to chapter or page. The authorities quoted range in date from the Ruthwell Cross (here assigned to A.D. 700) to the *Daily News* of July 6, 1883.

Another point which has added to the arduousness and the value of Dr. Murray's undertaking is that his standard for the admission of words to dictionary rank is rightly much less rigid than those set up by his predecessors. The Teutonic purism of Grimm led him to reject many words which every German understands, and which are freely used in the literature of his own and earlier times. No doubt many of the swarm of foreign words, and of words clumsily adapted from foreign languages by tacking on the termination *-iren*, never ought to have become German. But their naturalisation has been in fact recognised by the mass of speakers and writers of the language, and they should find a place in its Dictionary, although they might be branded with an obelus as philologically infamous. Dr. Murray has wisely gone to the extreme of admitting every word which is used by any English writer, provided that the author who employs it himself regarded it as standard English, and not as foreign, dialectal, or technical.

One great merit of the new Dictionary is the remarkable manner in which the convenience of readers is consulted in the typographical expedients employed to ensure facility of reference. This advantage is indeed shared to some extent by the other lexicographical publications of the Clarendon Press, and notably by the Etymological Dictionary of Prof. Skeat; but it is here carried to a degree of perfection never before aimed at. The size of the page is identical with that adopted in Littré's Dictionary; but a page of Littré is, typographically, a chaos through which the reader must find his way

as best he can, while in the English Dictionary the eye is at once directed to the object of which it is in search. Littré, for instance, prints the illustrative examples in the same type, and continuously with the definitions, the only use of strengthened type being in the Arabic figures prefixed to each definition. In the present work, the standard form of each word is printed in large "Clarendon" type, which stands out boldly from the page, so as to catch the eye at once. The various historical forms are given in "small Clarendon," and the definitions in ordinary type. Under the definition of each sense of a word are arranged the quoted examples in a smaller letter, each quotation being preceded by its date in heavy figures, so that the chronological range over which a word, or a sense of a word, extends may be measured at a glance. In this way the several definitions of a word are spaced off from each other by an intervening paragraph of smaller type. The value of this arrangement in abridging the labour of consulting the Dictionary can scarcely be over-estimated.

With regard to the definitions, which form the strongest point of Littré's Dictionary, and the weakest point of that of Grimm, the present work may, perhaps, be considered to hold a middle rank between the two. It can scarcely be charged as a fault that Dr. Murray has not imitated the excessive subdivision of significations into which Littré has frequently run. To give twenty-three numbered senses of the word *cau*, for instance, is an over-refinement which is rather confusing than helpful. The definitions of previous lexicographers have frequently been accepted by Dr. Murray, in many cases with due acknowledgment of their source. Here and there we notice a definition which seems incorrect or inadequate. The modern sense of *ache*, for instance, is not exactly "a continuous or abiding pain, in contrast to a sharp or sudden one;" and when it is said that this word is "used of both physical and mental sensation," it should have been noted that the latter use is somewhat forced and rhetorical. We speak quite naturally of a mental *pain*; but when we use *ache* in a similar sense we are consciously employing figurative language. Kingsley's phrase, "healthy animalism," is certainly out of place as part of the definition of *Animal Spirits*; the expression (at least as Kingsley used it) denotes something quite different.

The one portion of the Dictionary which may be charged with incompleteness is what may be termed the phraseological department. Here, as in the definitions, Littré often falls into an excess of copiousness which need not be imitated. Still, a dictionary of this character ought to contain every combination of words which has any fair claim to rank as an idiomatic phrase. Thus, under the word *Acting* we may reasonably look for "acting edition," "acting play;" under *Agent* for "free agent," and other similar expressions; under *Able* for "able seaman." None of these are formally noted in this Dictionary, though some of them appear in the quotations. Under *Alive* we miss the familiar phrase "alive and kicking," for which literary authority could probably be found. Under *Age* the combination "old age" of course occurs in the examples, but its idiomatic

character is not properly pointed out. These deficiencies, however, are probably common to all existing English dictionaries, and the present work certainly contains an abundance of idiomatic phrases which we should fail to find in its predecessors. Among these we note the expression "adventure school," which we had thought to be a coinage of the last few years, but which is here illustrated by a quotation dated as far back as 1834.

The most valuable feature of the new Dictionary is of course its wealth of illustrative quotations, and the skill with which these have been arranged so as to exhibit the successive changes of form and meaning which the words have undergone since the time of their earliest appearance in English. The examples, as already stated, are placed under the definition which they severally illustrate, the original sense of the words being first explained, the derivative senses following in the order of their logical descent. In the case of words of foreign origin, it does not always happen that the original English sense of a word is that indicated by its etymology, as such words were often first introduced in some technical acceptance, which was afterwards extended in accordance with the wider meaning of the Latin or other original. In these cases the editor has varied his mode of treatment according to the circumstances. Under the word *Advent* the ecclesiastical and religious senses of the word are mentioned first, and it is afterwards pointed out that it has been in later times applied to "any important or epoch-making arrival," and "poetically or grandiloquently to any arrival." This order is justified by the fact that the earlier applications of the word have given a colour to its subsequent extension of meaning. In the article *Annunciation* a different course has been followed, the etymological sense of the word being first given, and afterwards its applications to the church festival and to the event which it commemorates, although these technical senses are of earlier occurrence in English.

Exception may perhaps be taken to the frequent introduction of examples from publications of the last two or three years, which may seem to savour too much of the affectation of "bringing the work down to the latest date." It should be remembered, however, that in a few years many words now current will probably have become obsolete or changed in sense, and in such instances these latest examples will be of especial value to students of the history of the language. We have noted one or two cases in which useless or misleading quotations are given, or in which examples are ranged under wrong heads. Under *Advertiser*, the title "Morning Advertiser" is quoted, with the date 1882 (why not still later?). This conveys a wrong impression, as the signification which it is intended to exemplify was obsolete long before the time here indicated. In the article *Amour* the extracts from Chaucer and from R. Burney given under the first definition really belong to the second. It is rather amusing to find that the only authority added for *Anamorphose* is a quotation from "J. A. H. Murray, in *Mill Hill Mag.* iv. 79." When Part II. of the Dictionary appears, we shall see whether Dr. Murray is able to quote any precedent for the (certainly very con-

venient) word *aphetized*, which he employs frequently in his etymological remarks.

We reserve for a second notice the etymology and phonology. Meanwhile, we may briefly say that in these departments, as in those already discussed, this opening part of the "Great Dictionary" fully satisfies the high expectations which have been formed respecting it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the work will be carried to its conclusion in a manner worthy of this brilliant commencement.

HENRY BRADLEY.

A Naval Career during the Old War: being a Narrative of the Life of Admiral John Markham. (Sampson Low.)

STORIES of the old war time at the end of the last and the beginning of the present centuries can never fail to stimulate the patriotism and excite the enthusiasm of English readers; and the narrative of Admiral Markham's career is exceedingly interesting if regarded merely as a page of naval history. It has, however, a double claim to welcome from the reading public on account of the insight which it gives us into the lives of some of the most prominent men of the period. Admiral Markham was employed for a quarter of a century afloat during very stirring times, and afterwards for a similar period in Parliament and in office. He was engaged in scenes and at places which are historically interesting, and his parliamentary and official career is identified with measures which were important at the time, and are worthy of careful attention now. There is naturally much in such a life which makes a knowledge of it useful; and, though Admiral Markham characteristically declined to supply materials for a biographical notice in the *Naval Chronicle*, he seems to have been willing that his papers should be utilised in the time to come. At all events, he methodically preserved, docketed, and arranged all his official correspondence, and a considerable selection from his private letters; and it is mainly from the papers so preserved and arranged that this volume has been prepared. The result is a tone of unmistakable freshness and realism. The men who were at work in our places a hundred years ago are brought before us as living realities. We are enabled to see the kind of work they had to do and how they did it, to share their aspirations and hopes, to contemplate their homes, and even to enter into their home feelings, with as close a sympathy as if they still moved in our midst. It is not often that we can do this. "The great-grandfathers of most of us, and even many historical personages of those days, are mere shadows now—names marking dates, and nothing more;" and the author may well believe that, when materials have been preserved which tell the life-story of one such, "the labour of arranging and condensing them is generally well spent." When, as in the present instance, this labour is performed with unvarying tact and discretion, combined with literary ability of a high order, we may well congratulate ourselves on such an exceptional opportunity of becoming acquainted with our predecessors.

Admiral Markham was the second son of Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, the head of a family which was influential and

prosperous in Nottinghamshire for several centuries, "producing a bishop, two judges, many knights of the shire and military commanders, two authors, and a traitor." But, at last, in the lavish days of Elizabeth and James I., there succeeded a "valiant consumer of his estate." Sir Robert Markham, of Cotham, was "a fatal unthrift and destroyer of this eminent family." Its place in Nottinghamshire knew it no more. It had too much vitality, however, to remain long in obscurity; and Sir Robert's great-grandson, Major William Markham, paved the way to the complete restoration of its fallen fortunes by his unselfish devotion to his children, and especially by the care which he bestowed upon his eldest son, the future Archbishop, who was described by so competent a judge as the learned Dr. Parr as possessing "powers of mind, reach of thought, memory, learning, scholarship, and taste of the very first order." The passages relating to this truly great man are by no means the least interesting part of the book.

John Markham entered the navy, at the age of thirteen years and nine months, in 1774, and saw much active service during the American War of Independence. The Archbishop's brother was at that time in command of the 46th Regiment, and his description of the fighting near New York gives an excellent idea of the course of events on shore. Young Markham returned home from the West Indies when peace was proclaimed between England and France in 1782, and was promoted to the rank of post-captain in January 1783. His age was then only twenty-one years and a-half; but he had become a thorough sailor by incessant cruising, often in very severe weather, and by commanding prizes. He had learned the duties and responsibilities of an officer, and had won the esteem and regard of the captains and admirals under whom he had served. He had also specially distinguished himself at the siege of Charleston and in the action in the Chesapeake Bay. Soon after the siege of Charleston, he received news of the great danger to which his father and family had been exposed during the anti-Catholic riots in 1780; and a very graphic description of these disgraceful scenes is contained in a letter from the Archbishop to his son.

During the breathing-time which followed the American War, Capt. Markham spent three pleasant years in the Mediterranean in command of the *Sphinx*; and then followed an interval of half-pay. When the long war broke out in 1793, he was again actively employed under Howe and Jervis, but was invalided home from the West Indies in 1795, and in the following year married the Hon. Maria Rice, sister of Lord Dynevor. These were stirring times in the Navy, however, and his services were not long dispensed with. In March 1797 he received the command of the *Centaur*, a fine seventy-four-gun ship, and soon afterwards had to sit on the court-martial which followed the Mutiny at the Nore. After this painful duty, he took an active part in the Minorca expedition and the blockades of Cadiz and Brest—a very severe and dangerous service, for which he received one of the gold medals presented by Lord St. Vincent to those officers who had served under him, and with whose conduct he was most

pleased. In 1801, Lord St. Vincent accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and Capt. Markham was selected as one of the Naval Lords—a further proof of the high esteem in which he was held by his chief. Lord St. Vincent's administration was distinguished by those splendid triumphs which confirmed the naval supremacy of England, and annihilated the squadrons of France, Spain, and Holland, as well as by important reforms in the civil departments of the Navy. In this great work Admiral Markham played a distinguished part. He carried a Bill for the appointment of a Commission of Naval Inquiry, which led to the exposure of a host of abuses, and he introduced measures which were productive of permanent good. He retired from office when the Government known as "All the Talents" went out in 1807, but he continued to represent Portsmouth in Parliament, with only one interruption, until 1826. He died at Naples in 1827 at the age of sixty-five years and eight months.

This admirable narrative is a fitting memorial of the work and worth of a zealous and single-minded public servant and a loyal and warm-hearted man. Lord St. Vincent, who laid the foundation of our modern Navy, and who was certainly not given to indiscriminate praise, wrote to Mr. Grenville:—"You will find in Markham firmness and integrity to the backbone, happily combined with ability, diligence, and zeal." That his name does not stand out more prominently in his generation is due to the fact that his fearless denunciation of abuses made him enemies; but "he is an example of one who did the work he found before him with all his might, without self-seeking and without fear," and "such an example can never be wholly without its use to others." It is only necessary to add that the book is well illustrated with sketch maps, and that the text is enriched with copious notes. It contains a large amount of varied information, and no one can fail to derive genuine pleasure as well as instruction from its perusal.

GEORGE T. TEMPLE.

SOME BOOKS ON EGYPT AND EGYPTOLOGY.

Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries. By Prof. H. S. Osborn. (Cincinnati: Clarke.)

Bible History in the Light of Modern Research. By J. E. Kittredge. (New York: Genesee.)

Proceedings of the American Oriental Society. (Boston and New Haven.)

Un Hiver au Caire. Par Madame Lee-Childe. (Paris: Lévy.)

It is impossible not to watch with interest the growing earnestness with which the study of Egyptology is being taken up by thoughtful Americans. It was to be expected that the Biblical, rather than the archaeological or philological, aspect of the science would earliest attract Transatlantic students, and that the majority of those first disciples would consequently be students of divinity. This is so far fortunate, since it vests the subject in the hands of scholars whose previous studies have in some measure prepared them for the work. Time and improved

opportunities may hereafter develop a purely scientific school of American Egyptology; but, in the meanwhile, pioneers could take no safer point of departure than the Biblical platform. It may be conjectured that these pioneers start under certain disadvantages; that their public libraries are probably poor in Egyptological works, and that the students themselves have yet, perhaps, to become familiar with the relative value of such books as those libraries contain. Merely to know which guides to trust and which to doubt, merely to distinguish between the progressive and the stationary, demands a long critical experience. One frequently looks in vain for evidences of that experience in the writings of American scholars whose industry and general learning are beyond question. It is necessary, in fact, that they should more clearly grasp the importance of going direct to original sources for their information, and of keeping abreast with the higher periodical literature of Egyptology.

The author of *Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries* tells us that he has "long been a student of Egyptian history and archaeology," and that his studies have been pursued not only in the great European museums, but also on the banks of the Nile. The result comes to us in the form of a well-filled and pleasantly written volume, in which the arts, the monuments, and the history of Ancient Egypt are severally discussed; the reigns and dynasties being briefly epitomised from Brugsch and Lenormant, and the religion from Le Page Renouf. The ethnic and chronological problems are lucidly and carefully stated, the chapter devoted to the last-named subject being by far the best in the book. It is to be hoped that Prof. Osborn in his second edition will correct the errors of the first, which are too numerous. With more study, however, and a wider range of references, this volume may yet take rank as a valuable hand-book.

I do not know that I can pay Mr. Kittredge's Inaugural Address a higher compliment than to liken it, for breadth, brilliancy, and accuracy, to the Lectures of M. Alexandre Bertrand. Even as regards style, I am reminded of the incisive brevity and the master-method of the great French archaeologist. Mr. Kittredge is secretary of the Chautauqua Archaeological Society, which appears to have founded a lectureship for the purpose of presenting its members with an annual digest of the results of modern research in their relation to Bible history. Upon this important topic Mr. Kittredge tells us that "Chautauqua demands the latest reliable facts, the freshest word from the monuments, that she may keep herself abreast of the age." To many of us Chautauqua, though not far from the city of New York, is probably a *terra incognita*; but with such legitimate aspirations, and with so able a lecturer to satisfy them, this town with the difficult name is certainly in no danger of lagging behind the age. Would, however, that Mr. Kittredge had not revived Champollion's exploded reading of Judah-Melek, or followed Cardinal Wiseman's lead in recognising a special "Hebrew physiognomy" in the head of the Karnak shield-bearer! That head is but one among 101, all representing Syrian and Sinaitic captives, all precisely alike, and all modelled according to a con-

ventional ethnographic type which reproduces with remarkable fidelity the general cast of features prevailing even to this day among the natives of Palestine.

The American Oriental Society holds its meetings, apparently, twice a year—in October at New Haven, and in May at Boston. The memoirs and discussions are of a very high order of scholarship and of exceeding interest, ranging over the whole field of Oriental research, from Egyptology and Assyriology to Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and Thibetan literature. In the last number of the society's *Proceedings* I must especially note Prof. I. H. Hall's important paper on "A Temple of Zeus Labranios in Cyprus" (Zeus of the Axe), and the Rev. J. P. Peters's memoir on the "Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet." Egyptologists will not, however, agree with the last named scholar in regarding De Rouge's discovery of the derivation of that alphabet from the hieratic script as "a still unproved theory."

Mdme. Lee-Childe is neither chronological, ethnological, nor Biblical. She is not particular as to the era of Mena. Neither does she afflict herself (or us) about the pyramid inch, the sacred cubit, the astronomical calculations of Biot, or the precise value of the final vowel sound in proper names. She is simply an intelligent, observant, highly educated gentlewoman, of whom it is scarcely too much to say that she is a French Lady Duff Gordon. Mdme. Lee-Childe has as rapid and elegant a pen as the celebrated author of *Letters from Egypt*. Her touch is as light; her sympathies are as quick; her good breeding is as perfect. She does not tell us that these pages are reprints of private letters; but it is impossible not to recognise in them the ring of the best epistolary style. Her descriptions of Cairo bazaars, mosques, harems, streets; of Nile scenery; of the fellaheen, the children, the camels, the asses, the villages, the pigeons, the palms, the ruins, the desert, are like the sketches of an accomplished amateur—sketches rapidly pencilled, with bits of careful detail and touches of colour delicately put in here and there. Such sketches often charm us more than the masterly studies of the professional artist. Thrown by the happy accident of travel among the most distinguished company of *savants* on the Nile, Mdme. Lee-Childe enjoyed the precious opportunity of seeing Karnak and Luxor and the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings under very learned auspices. In profiting by what she so heard and learned, she has had the rare tact to enrich her narrative without marring its unaffected simplicity and grace. Even when she touches upon archaeology she is still charming, and always—or almost always—correct. Of what professed Egyptologist would one venture to say so much? But what Egyptologist would ever have thought of comparing a long-eyed, melancholy Nubian beauty, rich in adornments of "barbaric pearl and gold," to a Madonna of the Byzantine school? What Egyptologist would have had the quick eye and the quick wit to see in the withered mummy-head of Pinotem I. a likeness to the philosopher of Ferney? Yet that likeness is so startling that, being pointed out, one marvels how it should not have been observed before.

"Pénétrant avec M. Maspero derrière la bar-

rière qui sépare de la curiosité du public cette royale compagnie, il soulève pour nous les toiles qui enveloppent la tête du roi Pinotem. Il me semble voir le masque ricanant de Voltaire. Elle est d'un effet saisissant, noire, desséchée. Avec ses cheveux bruns, ses dents usées, qui apparaissent entre les lèvres amincies, elle garde encore une expression effrayante de vie" (p. 42).

But I must not venture further upon the pleasant paths of quotation, or, in truth, I should not know where to stop.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

The Sonnets of William Wordsworth. With an Essay on the History of the English Sonnet by the Archbishop of Dublin. (Suttaby.)

THIS book will prove a pleasant companion to many readers and admirers of Wordsworth. It is, indeed, somewhat surprising that the sonnets of one who has been called "our greatest English sonneteer" should not have been put forth in a separate volume for so many years. With regard to the majority of our poets, the small number of their compositions in this form of verse has necessarily prevented their being published by themselves. Thus Milton, for instance, only wrote eighteen sonnets, and those by Keats do not exceed fifty, whereas there are upwards of four hundred sonnets by Wordsworth in this collection. Moreover, these four hundred are so varied in subject and sentiment, as Sir Henry Taylor has pointed out, that they do not weary the reader by perverse repetitions or continued harping on one string. After the "Miscellaneous" series follow the "Political," or "Sonnets to Liberty" (to our mind the finest series of all); and these, again, are succeeded by the "Itinerary Sonnets," the "River Duddon" series, and the "Ecclesiastical Sketches." Nor is the general excellence of at least one-half of them to be questioned, although there are, perhaps, only about fifty which may be classed among the poet's best work. The number, however, of those that are palpably defective either in "fundamental brainwork" (to use Rossetti's phrase) or as regards execution is inconsiderable. Yet even among the rightly dispraised "Ecclesiastical" sonnets there are many above the average standard of ordinary sonneteers. The two best known of these are, doubtless, that on Walton's "Book of Lives," and the one on King's College Chapel, beginning "Tax not the royal Saint with vain expense;" but the following, which we choose almost at random, will suffice to indicate their worth:—

"Ye, too, must fly before a chasing hand,
Angels and Saints, in every hamlet mourned!
Ah! if the old idolatry be spurned,
Let not your radiant Shapes desert the Land:
Her adoration was not your demand,
The fond heart proffered it—the servile heart;
And therefore are ye summoned to depart,
Michael, and thou, St. George, whose flaming brand
The dragon quelled; and valiant Margaret
Whose rival sword a like Opponent slew:
And rapt Cecilia, seraph-haunted Queen
Of harmony; and weeping Magdalene,
Who in the penitential desert met
Gales sweet as those that over Eden blew!"

The collection is preceded by an Essay on the "History of the English Sonnet" by Archbishop Trench, the greater portion of which

was delivered as a lecture at Dublin in 1866. It is needless to state that it is already well known as an able contribution to our sonnet-literature, and it has been altered and revised to meet the requirements of the present volume. We must, however, point out that in the following respect's further alteration would seem to be necessary. It contains no allusion to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who introduced the Sonnet into England when, as Mr. Deshler has shown, the Earl of Surrey could only have been about fourteen years of age. And although it refers to the sonnets of Tennyson, and also quotes one by Lord Houghton, it does not mention those by Mrs. Browning, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, or Mr. Matthew Arnold. These are strange omissions. Again, it makes a passing reference to Hayley, Anna Seward, and Charlotte Smith; but Shelley's "Ozymandias," and his other famous sonnet, beginning "Ye hasten to the dead! what seek ye there," are not mentioned. Nor is there any allusion to Keats' "Last Sonnet," though the one which ends with the terrible couplet and the terrible rhyme—

— "as those whose sobbings
Were heard of none beside the mournful robins"
is quoted *in extenso*.

On the other hand, nothing could be wiser or more pertinent than the Archbishop's observations respecting the sonnets of Wordsworth. "What a noble record," he writes, "of the temper of England's noblest sons in that agony of England's fate we possess in these 'Sonnets to Liberty' of which I speak! for in his hands, also, as in Milton's before him, 'the thing became a trumpet.'" A great poet who has recently been taken from us observed a few years ago that a "reticence almost invariably present" was fatal in his eyes to the highest pretensions on behalf of Wordsworth's sonnets. But is not this very reticence an essential part of that "chastened fervour" for which they have been praised by others? And, in truth, there is no special reticence noticeable when the poet cries aloud in passionate scorn,

"Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;"
or when, addressing Milton, he exclaims,
"England hath need of thee; she is a fen
Of stagnant waters;"

or, again, when, in 1802, he writes,
"No grandeur now in nature or in book
Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense,
This is idolatry; and these we adore."

It is quite true that the poet of Rydal did not build himself a "lordly pleasure-house" of song, but chose rather to inhabit his own "pensive citadel" of poetic thought. Sage and sedate, perhaps too sedate, his words were usually those of a thinker and philosopher expressed in poetry, and not seldom in poetry of the highest order. But, although his muse was, as a rule, staid and stern, it could at times be gay and sportive, and occasionally almost "vain and amatorious," as Milton complained was the case with Sidney's *Arcadia*. In the second of the two sonnets entitled "The Stepping-Stones," which we quote from the "River Duddon" series, this lighter vein in the poet's work is pleasantly illustrated:—

"Not so that pair whose youthful spirits dance
With prompt emotion, urging them to pass;
A sweet confusion checks the Shepherd-lass;

Blushing she eyes the dizzy flood askance;
To stop ashamed—too timid to advance;
She ventures once again—another pause!
His outstretched hand he tauntingly with-
draws—

She sues for help with piteous utterance!
Chidden, she chides again; the thrilling touch
Both feel, when he renews the wished-for aid:
Ah! if their fluttering hearts should stir too much,
Should beat too strongly, both may be
betrayed.

The frolic Loves, who, from yon high rock, see
The struggle, clap their wings for victory!"

It may be added that the book is all that could be wished as regards binding, and is very tastefully printed; but the best version of the sonnets is not always given. This would appear to be owing to their having been reprinted from the 1838 edition, and several of them were subsequently not only altered, but, in many instances, greatly improved. The sonnet beginning "It is a beauteous evening, calm and free," is a case in point.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

Military Italy. By Charles Martel. (Macmillan.)

UNDER the pseudonym of "Charles Martel" an officer of the Intelligence Department of the War Office has written a very important, and indeed an almost exhaustive, account of the military resources of the youngest of the Great Powers. The work is of special value to the technical student, but portions of it are also of considerable interest to the general reader.

The first chapter consists of an essay on "The Italy of To-day," and gives a fair idea of the political aspect of the present warlike condition of the country. Next is given a "Summary of Recent Military Reforms." Under this head the various laws under which military service is regulated are clearly enunciated. The subjects of recruiting and numerical strength are then handled; and in connexion therewith much valuable statistical information is afforded, not only concerning the Italian army, but also in regard to the armies of Germany, Austria, Russia, and France. We are told that during the last fourteen years no less than thirty per cent. of the Italian conscripts have been found unfit to serve on account of physical reasons other than low stature. In regard to the question of reserves Charles Martel says:—

"Public opinion leans on a broken reed when it trusts to the material assistance of reservists who have spent a number of years in civil employment, and in rapidly forgetting all that has been so laboriously drilled into them during their active service. . . . When will the further instruction they so evidently require be given? In the heavily laden railway-waggons, while they are being passed to the front, or in the crowded transports?" (p. 86).

It is noteworthy that Russia devotes a larger proportion of war expenditure to *matériel* than does any other of the five Continental military Powers. Austria has the greatest proportion of cavalry to infantry, and Russia the smallest. In France the cost of a soldier is most, and in Austria least. It would appear that the present strength of the Italian army may be reckoned at 886,000 men, of whom 630,000 belong to the active army and mobile militia, and 256,000 to the territorial militia. But the author remarks later on: "A future

invasion of Italy will be rash if not prepared to eventually cope with a million of well-armed and well-disciplined soldiers" (p. 110). Proceeding to the consideration of "The War Formations of the Army," the organisation of the various arms and supply branches is minutely portrayed. Among the various heads dealt with are the staff, the territorial organisation, the supply of small arms and ammunition, the equipment, the commissariat, and the transport arrangements. The great war magazines of the kingdom are at Turin, Florence, and Naples. It would appear that the intendants, supply, and transport services are not at present in a very efficient state. The character, training, and tactics of the Italian soldiers are then discussed, and in conjunction therewith much useful information is furnished concerning the Alpine troops and their warlike habits.

In the chapter on railways and fortresses, the various fortifications and defences of the country, both landward and seaward, are fully investigated, and some of the writer's comments thereon are of great value. In reference to an idea which has been suggested of converting Bologna into a huge fortified camp, capable of receiving the whole army destined to defend the Trans-Appennine frontier line, he says:—

"Later campaigns in Europe do not seem to advise the erection of a huge army trap in a position where a magazine-fortress, a fortified bridge-head, or a *tête-de-défilé* would not only suffice, but be of incalculably superior value."

In the light of the great Metz capitulation of 1870 this observation contains much truth, for if ever a country was ruined by the existence of its fortified camp that country was France, and that camp was Metz. It is painful, however, to learn later on in this chapter that the Italians are actually at the present time forming their capital, Rome, into one of these imbecile traps; that they are, in fact, imitating the French, who, in spite of the severe lesson taught them by Metz and (in a different degree) by Paris as well during their last great conflict with Germany, are now busily engaged in preparing future disaster by making the latter city a sort of *ne plus ultra* of fortified camps with a perimeter of no less than seventy miles. The author's theory as to the uselessness of the old *enceinte* fortresses, of which there still exist a large number, seems more open to criticism. He suggests an imaginary attack of one of these places, and he attempts to show that their escarpments could easily and quickly be breached. But he entirely ignores the possibility of the defenders mounting some very efficient guns on the ramparts of these escarpments, and of the fire of these guns making the breaching process a work of perhaps considerable time, bloodshed, and expense. Moreover, he forgets that the main use of any permanent fortification is the obligation under which it puts the would-be possessor of the place of bringing up a siege train of more or less magnitude, and of placing his siege-guns and ammunition in elaborately prepared and carefully protected coigns of vantage. This is the first and most important half of the siege; and the crushing element of disadvantage which it entails on the besieger is that of delay. It is not, then, to be wondered at that the

Italians should have preserved these old fortresses, for such places do not necessarily detain troops from the field, since the greater portion of their garrisons may consist of men untrained and unfit for field service.

The concluding chapters deal with mobilisation, the military geography of Italy, and the defences of the North-west and North-east frontiers respectively. The work is supplied with a map showing the territorial distribution of the army, and also the various fortresses and fortified towns. The whole treatise provides valuable food for reflection to those who take an intelligent interest in the military problems of the day. It would seem unquestionable that the Italians are not by nature a military nation, and that their army must necessarily be wanting in that cohesion which is given by traditions and warlike associations. With the exception of the old Sardinian forces, the whole of the army is new, and it cannot possibly as yet have acquired much tone. However, a very patriotic spirit appears to pervade the nation; and it can hardly be doubted that in a purely defensive campaign the army would not be found wanting.

A. PARNELL.

NEW NOVELS.

La Fortunina. By Mrs. Comyns Carr. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

Mr. Nobody. By Mrs. J. K. Spender. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Perfect Path. By Elizabeth Glaister. In 2 vols. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

Caught in a Snare. By Mrs. Houston. In 3 vols. (White.)

Dr. Heidenhoff's Process. By Edward Belamy. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

Soldiers' Stories and Sailors' Yarns. (W. H. Allen.)

Mrs. COMYNS CARR's new work possesses very high artistic merits. The simple country-folk and market-people of North Italy who figure in *La Fortunina* are true children of its soil and its sun, and not English peasants, milkmaids, and such like in disguise and temporarily lodged in the farmhouses between Genoa and Turin. To a certain extent, Mrs. Carr challenges comparison with "Ouida;" but she does not trouble us with unwholesome passions or heavy-shotted preachings. Nor does she crowd her canvas; all her portraits are carefully drawn and, with one exception, are satisfactory. Above all things, there is not a line of careless or strenuous writing in these three volumes. Even when worthy Pietro Paggi attains the summit of his hopes, and finds at last within his reach the woman who has so long filled his heart and imagination, his passion makes no wilder manifestation than the discovery that "her eyes are like the stars in heaven, her mouth is like a drink of cold water on a hot summer's day, her cheeks are like the soft leaf of the tea-rose that grows upon the walls of the house that he has left behind him." Mrs. Comyns Carr has treated a very peculiar subject in a very delicate fashion. Pietro Paggi, a countryman on his way to market at Genoa with his cabbages and his lettuces, saves a female child—"La Fortunina" of the story—from drowning. To

ensure it a better home than the Foundling Hospital he allows his mother and his gossips to believe that La Fortunina is his own illegitimate child. Pietro's amiable weaknesses, his doting fondness for his mother, and his love for his adopted daughter bring him endless woes, which, if not quite Homeric, are sufficiently complicated and hard to be borne. The one causes his betrothal to Teresina della Fontana, a heartless and mercenary coquette, although his own heart is with a mysterious beauty whom he has seen dancing on the green at Casella Fair; the other leads to the rejection of his suit, not to speak of physical violence worse than a box on the ear at the hands of the woman who, after all, turns out to be—but it would be unfair to indicate how an ugly scandal develops into a pretty romance. Pietro Paggi is really a very fine fellow, who takes the reader of *La Fortunina* by storm in the first chapter; and at the end of the third volume the mysterious, meteoric Vittoria Vite proves not less deserving of sympathy. All the secondary personages that revolve round Pietro and Vittoria are well drawn; Marrina, the motherly Genoese greengroceress, in particular, is a charming sketch. Carlo Strappa, the "Americano" and Don Giovanni, who astonishes the natives of his village with the wealth he has secured abroad, is the single unsatisfactory figure in *La Fortunina*; one never seems to meet him in the flesh. He recalls the scoundrel of the comedietta that precedes the play in a drawing-room theatre, and occupies the stage for half-an-hour. He does terrible things behind the scenes, and everybody on the stage speaks of and against him, yet the audience never sees him.

The central incident in *Mr. Nobody* is rather trite. A *novus homo* returns to his native place to exact vengeance on the persons who have by cruelty and injustice embittered his childhood and warped his whole nature. Mrs. Spender, however, succeeds in giving an air of originality to this old story. To begin with, it is a novelty to make Reuben Sellwood, or "Mr. Nobody," ruin his own brother. Then Mrs. Spender makes Reuben a really original and vigorous personality, who, moreover, improves as the story proceeds, "both morally and intellectually," as the popular lecturer would put it. Reuben fights an election well, and figures still better when, brought face to face with the companions of his questionable past, he turns at bay and bids them do their worst. Geoffrey Sellwood is not so interesting as his father; his pride and his economical heresies are decidedly tiresome. But he, too, will improve, one is certain, since his improvement is undertaken, at the end of the third volume, by the very amiable young lady who has wrought such a charm on his father, and who is by far Mrs. Spender's best character. *Mr. Nobody* is not all compact, and Mrs. Spender should spare us some of her vague enthusiasms and crude theories; but it is full of promise and force.

A Perfect Path is a duel between Apollyon and Christian, which extends over two volumes printed in large type. Apollyon is Monte Carlo, with its flirtations, gambling, and slang. Christian is Southshire, with its lawn-tennis proprieties, its model vicar, and

its model lover, who adores and is inspired by the model vicar. Christian triumphs, of course; in other words, Cordelia Ashby gives up Mentone, allows George Kingdon, her admirer there, to poison himself with chloral, and settles in Southshire as Mrs. Mayne Wastel, the devoted admirer of good vicars, and of Philip Odiarne, the best of them all, who has become Bishop of Assiniboine. Apollyon is, however, by far the more picturesque and real personage. The Monte Carlo scenes are the only tolerable ones in the book; the rest are forced and farcical. A Duncan Lichfield figures in *A Perfect Path*. He is intended to be "an officer and a Christian;" but he is "very rummy," as his outspoken sister-in-law Cordelia terms him in her hoydenish, heathenish days. He is a caricature; but whether of a Fifth Monarchy man or of a modern Salvation Army sergeant it would be difficult to say.

Mrs. Houston informs us that she has written *Caught in a Snare* with "the hope of vindicating by a simple statement of facts the character of a misjudged friend from long-standing and unjust aspersions." Her book should in that case have been printed for private circulation only. It is a very bad specimen of a very bad class of novel. It is full of what Mrs. Houston terms "material passion;" one scene is hinted at in the amours of Millicent Carew and Vere Hadleigh which is French in its riskiness, and the reverse of French in its vulgarity. Mrs. Houston's "ladies" and "gentlemen" indulge in flirtations with the wrong people of course, and talk choice English like *exposy* and exquisite French like *le premier pas qui conte*; and she surfeits us with "not illiberal displays of snowy shoulders" and "charms-compressing corsets," and all the rubbish of what is known on the other side of the Channel as the *decolletage* school of fiction, the gloating over which by female novelists is such a puzzle to their male mind. When is the modern Mrs. Aphra Behn to make her appearance? We know at least how she would dispose of her characters.

Dr. Heidenhoff's Process is a psychological study—very painful, very powerful, mystical, and quite American. The "process" which gives the name to Mr. Bellamy's short story is the only element of weakness in it. The reader who has followed the fortunes of poor Madeline Brand with keen and pitying interest feels himself completely "sold" when he learns that Dr. Heidenhoff and his system of galvanising away morbid thoughts and disqual memories are but the creations of a drugged brain. Mr. Bellamy's portrait of Madeline Brand, however, his description of the unhealthily intense religious life of Neville, and his narrative of the unequal struggle between honest love and mere passion in the persons of Henry Burr and Harrison Cordis would be not unworthy of the author of the *Scarlet Letter*. The close of *Dr. Heidenhoff's Process* is tragical, but the tragedy is inevitable.

Nothing in *Soldiers' Stories and Sailors' Yarns* is equal to *Nights at Mess* and less famous collections. But in some degree the book makes up in variety and bulk for what it wants in quality, and there is not a single

unpleasant or unwholesome tale in the whole. There are at least animal spirits and Irish humour in "True to the Core."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

RECENT THEOLOGY.

Christian Charity in the Ancient Church. By G. Uhlhorn. Translated from the German, with the Author's sanction, by Sophia Taylor. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.) This book is a careful and learned, if somewhat dry, monograph on a subject which, always interesting in itself, is just at present more before the public attention than perhaps at any previous time, so deeply does the question of the condition of the proletariat stir men's minds in every European country, and also in those States of the American Union where the pressure of population begins to be felt, or where manufactures of fluctuating demand are carried on upon a great scale. It is important to know that history tells us of a period when the problem was a larger and more complex one than that we are called to deal with, scarcely any of the palliations of the evil now at work being so much as imagined, and yet that a considerable measure of improvement was effected within a comparatively short time by the new agency which appeared on the scene when the Christian Church set itself to contend with the social mischiefs of the Roman Empire. Dr. Uhlhorn divides his book into three main sections, in the first of which he contrasts the old and the new methods, devoting the second to the age of conflict between the two, and summing up in the third the results attained after the victory rested with the Church. In the first chapter, which he names, with a touch of German sentiment that not the less embodies a truth, "A World without Love," he points out clearly that the temper which the ancient Christians, and we ever since, have called *caritas* was entirely absent from the pagan system of ethics, and that the *liberalitas* of an ancient Greek or Roman signified something quite different and by no means so lofty. He does not deny that a change in this respect was just beginning to creep over the temper of at least a section of society when the Church was founded, but denies that heathenism could have originated any organisation of charity which would have done effective work. The second chapter, somewhat too brief and sketchy for its subject, deals with the provision made for the poor by the Jewish Church, with which the author, while allowing that splendid almsgiving was found among the Israelites of the first century, finds fault as hard and legalised. Chap. iii. is properly a sermon on the manifestation of love under the gospel, and thence we pass to the foundations and beginnings of charitable organisation in the apostolic age. Here, and indeed throughout the work, Dr. Uhlhorn is in absolute conflict with the theories advanced in Mr. Hatch's Bampton Lectures. He does not appear to have seen Mr. Hatch's volume, and thus there is no controversial handling of the questions at issue; but for that very reason the contrast of view is all the more striking, and Dr. Uhlhorn's scholarship, as attested by the copious references to authorities (somewhat inconveniently printed at the end of the volume, instead of at the foot of the pages to which they belong), is the wider and deeper of the two. He starts with the theory that the seven officers appointed in Acts vi. were not deacons, as has been commonly said, but the first presbyters or elders, whom he considers to have held the office of almoners, in their own persons and in those of their successors, long before it passed into the hands of the bishops. How this organisation took shape later is shown in chap. iv. of the second

part, which treats of officials and offices for charity. The best part of the volume is that part of the third section which discusses the incompatibility of the imperial system with Christianity, and shows how inevitable it was that they should fight to the death, and in what marked contrast their institutions and methods stood to each other. The accumulation of solid facts at the close makes that part of the book very convenient for reference, as giving a trustworthy summary of results and methods; but it is more like an index than an essay, and owes nothing to charms of style.

THE S. P. C. K. has issued two more volumes of its series of "The Fathers for English Readers," being *St. Hilary of Poitiers* and *St. Martin of Tours*, by Chancellor Cazenove, and *St. John of Damascus*, by the Rev. J. H. Lupton. These same gentlemen have previously dealt with the same subjects in Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, and the present volumes are simply those former articles expanded and popularised by the omission of the more technical points of scholarship and the amplification of such episodes as give colour and movement to the narrative. But we have thus in both cases a warrant for first-hand and independent study of the subjects on the part of the two authors, who are not mere compilers from other men's labours, as is too often the case with the writers of books intended to make part of a popular series. Dr. Cazenove's two biographies, depicting two diverse types of energy—the man who was first and chiefly a theologian in an era of controversy, and the man who was above all things ascetic and missionary in a wild and pagan society—happily contrast and supplement each other, and form, taken together, a really helpful guide towards understanding that peculiarly complex and difficult time, the latter half of the fourth century, when the break up of the Western Empire had begun and was in full progress, but not yet consummated. Mr. Lupton's volume deals with a figure comparatively unknown to Western readers who are not professed scholars, though his influence on Oriental Christianity may be compared to that of Thomas Aquinas in Latin Christendom, while, besides being the chief formal theologian of mediæval Greece, he is also of note as a controversialist against Mohammedanism and as one of the chief poets of the Eastern Church. Mr. Lupton presents him to his readers under all these three aspects, though giving less space to the famous Treatise on the Orthodox Faith than its historical importance as having crystallised Oriental dogma might seem to require. But he has done full justice to John as a hymnodist; and it is saying much that, when giving versions of some of his best pieces by that prince of translators, John Mason Neale, his own, which accompany them, are well able to bear the juxtaposition.

The Revelation of the Father: Short Lectures on the Titles of the Lord in the Gospel of St. John. By B. F. Westcott. (Macmillan.) The lectures in this volume were to have been given by Dr. Westcott at Peterborough last summer; but, owing to what with most charitable reticence he speaks of as the unexpected breaking of his connexion with the cathedral, they were not delivered. The subjects are "The Bread of Life," "The Light of the World," "The Door of the Sheep," &c., with two prefatory lectures on "The Coming in the Father's Name," and "The Christ," and one in conclusion on "The Vision of the Father in Christ." In an Appendix are added three sermons preached at Cambridge. The book is marked by Dr. Westcott's usual characteristics, his breadth of view, his endeavour to express himself exactly, his careful scholarship, and by less than his usual

scholasticism. Of the two chief methods of interpretation, that which throws itself back by imagination into past ages, and tries to realise their modes of thought—the historical method—and that which interprets in the light of the modern consciousness—the pulpit method—Dr. Westcott employs the latter. "Again and again," he says, "I would remind all who may hear me that all later knowledge is as a commentary which guides us further into the true understanding of prophets, apostles, and evangelists." It is this power of appreciating the modern spirit and adapting old words to new needs which gives their value to Dr. Westcott's commentaries, and to this volume which follows them as the application follows exposition in a sermon. To St. John they would no doubt have been unintelligible, but that does not lessen their usefulness to us.

Thoughts upon the Liturgical Gospels for the Sundays, one for Each Day in the Year. With an Introduction on their Origin, History, the Modifications made in them by the Reformers and by the Revisers of the Prayer-Book, the Honour always paid to them in the Church, and the Proportions in which they are drawn from the Four Evangelists. By E. M. Goulbourn. In 2 vols. (Rivingtons.) The principal design of these volumes is to furnish a devotional commentary on the Dominical Gospels of the Church of England. But not only upon the carefully written Introduction, but also upon the entire work, Dean Goulbourn has impressed the mark of his scholarly instincts and patient study. The minute character of the work of the Reformers in the adaptation of the Sarum Missal in respect to the Gospels of the Prayer-Book of 1549 is well exhibited. The text of the Gospels of the present Prayer-Book is given from Mr. A. J. Stephen's edition of the text of the Sealed Books.

The Atonement: a Clerical Symposium on "What is the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement?" By Archdeacon Farrar, Principal Rainy, Dr. Littledale, and others. (Nisbet.) It was the *Nineteenth Century*, if we remember rightly, that began to apply, in a way that might raise the shades of Plato and Xenophon, the word *symposium* to its collections of brief papers on the gravest and most awful subjects of theology. We recollect there was a "symposium" on "the eternity of future punishment," and here we have one on "the atonement." But let the name pass. The short papers here collected appeared originally in the *Homiletic Magazine*, and represent the thoughts of persons of many different religious persuasions—from the Bishop of Amycla, who writes at the request of Cardinal Manning, to contributors who have no sympathy with the traditional theology on the subject.

Sermons preached mainly to Country Congregations. By the late Edward Baines. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Alfred Barry. (Macmillan.) The new Bishop of Sydney has done well to print these sermons, not only as forming a fitting memorial of their author, but on account of their intrinsic worth. Mr. Baines possessed a powerful and carefully disciplined mind; and the reader of this volume will readily accept the statement of his biographer that he "threw his whole mind into his sermons," and "abominated the practice of some scholars who reserve the best of their minds for other work, and are satisfied to give the mere odds and ends of thought to the work of preaching." Dr. Barry has not overstated the truth when he says of these sermons,

"Preached to country congregations, and certainly containing nothing which, by intelligent attention, such congregations could not follow, they may yet supply suggestive reading for men of the highest education. . . . They seem to read a lesson as to

the value, in the pulpit, of teaching, as distinct from simple exhortation, certainly not unnecessary or untimely in days when unwillingness to tax the attention of hearers, fear of real or supposed dullness as the one deadly sin in a preacher, and an idea that all church services and sermons are to seek simply 'heartiness,' 'brightness,' and the like, have certainly tended to the forgetfulness of the office of the preacher as before all else a teacher and witness of the truth of God's Word."

Sermons preached in English Churches. By Phillips Brooks. (Macmillan.) Mr. Brooks' fame as a preacher is high on the other side of the Atlantic; and when lately he visited this country he found that his reputation had preceded him. The sermons contained in the present volume were mostly preached in some of the best-known churches in London, and present a pleasing specimen of the simpler and more chastened style of American pulpit oratory.

The Public Ministry and Pastoral Methods of our Lord. By W. G. Blaikie. (Nisbet.) This is an interesting volume of careful studies, many of them forming part of the lectures which Dr. Blaikie delivered as Professor of Homiletical and Pastoral Theology in the New College, Edinburgh. The distinct treatment of subjects for the esoteric circle is considered, and the discourses of Jesus are analysed with a view to exhibiting their structure and characteristics of style.

Sermons preached in Clifton College Chapel, 1879-1883. By J. M. Wilson. (Macmillan.) The head-master of Clifton College has printed these sermons in compliance with a request from some of the masters and "old boys." "A further reason for publishing them is in order that parents of boys in the college, or intended for the college, may have an opportunity of knowing something about the religious influences to which their sons will be submitted." We have read these sermons with much interest. For simplicity, manliness, and moral earnestness they are perhaps not unworthy to hold a place in that group of remarkable school sermons which have followed and borne trace of the influence of the sermons of Thomas Arnold, such as Vaughan's *Memorials of Harrow* and Temple's *Rugby Sermons*.

WE have also received:—*Early Church History to the Death of Constantine*, by the late Edward Backhouse, Edited and Enlarged by Charles Tylor (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.); *The Gospel of Grace*, by A. Lindesie (Cassells); *Good, the Final Goal of Ill*; or, the Better Life Beyond, Four Letters to Ven. Archdeacon Farrar by A. Layman (Macmillan); *Ceremonial Guide to Low Mass*; or, Plain Directions for the Consecration and Administration of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, adapted to the Use of the Church of England, by Two Clergymen (Pickering); &c., &c.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE committee of the Athenaeum Club made their first special election of the year on Tuesday, February 12, when the names selected were those of Mr. Robert Giffen, of the Board of Trade, Prof. James Dewar, F.R.S., and Mr. James H. Tukey, known for his philanthropic labours in Ireland.

THE University of St. Andrews has resolved to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford (who is one of its own alumni), Prof. Henry Sidgwick, and Prof. O. Henrici.

THE New York *Critic* states—perhaps half-playfully—that Mr. Matthew Arnold's lecture on Emerson has been entirely fatal to his reputation in New England; but that, on the other

hand, the cheap edition of his works published by Messrs. Macmillan is being eagerly bought up in the Middle and Western States.

IT is stated that the Empress of Austria has purchased a fount of type and a press, in order that she may print a collection of her own literary writings.

MR. EGMONT HAKE'S *Story of Chinese Gordon* has already reached a seventh edition in the course of about as many weeks.

MR. HAWES'S new book, *My Musical Life*, published last week, has been re-issued in two volumes to satisfy the demands of the lending libraries.

MR. ARTHUR L. HARDY, the author of the article on the Serbian poet Radichovich in the February number of *Macmillan's*, is now contributing to the Bohemian journal *Slovanský Sborník* a series of articles on English writers on Slavonic subjects, with special notice of the Ilchester foundation at Oxford.

THE Index Society has now ready for publication the first volume of the Index to the Obituary and Biographical Notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has always been one of the main objects of the society from the time of its foundation. This volume covers the first fifty years of the existence of the *Gentleman's*—from 1731 to 1780—and has been compiled by Mr. R. Henry Farrar. It will be issued in the usual way to members of the society, and is also offered at the subscription price of one guinea to all who apply to the hon. secretary, J. Fenton, Esq., 8 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SOME further additions to the "Eminent Women" series will be *Harriet Martineau*, by Mrs. Fenwick Miller; *Elizabeth Fry*, by Mrs. Pitman; *Mme. de Staël*, by Miss Bella Duffy; and *Mme. Roland*, by Miss Mathilde Blind.

MESSRS. WILSON AND M'CORMICK, of Glasgow, will begin, on March 1, the publication of a new illustrated monthly magazine, to be called the *Glasgow University Review*. The first number will contain, among other interesting features, a drawing of the gateway of the Old College, Glasgow. The same publishers will issue in a few days *Iberian Sketches*; or, Travels in Portugal and the North-west of Spain, by Miss Leck.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN'S pamphlet, *Baku, the Petrolia of Europe*, which was published a few weeks ago with the aim of drawing the attention of English statesmen to the results likely to accrue from the development of the Russian petroleum region, has provoked so much attention among commercial men that the first edition is exhausted, and a second thousand, revised and enlarged, will appear next week.

HERR GROTE, of Berlin, announces a series of reprints of old German books, to be issued in a handsome form and in a limited edition. The first is to be a reprint of the first edition of Luther's translation of the New Testament, which appeared at Wittenberg in September 1522. It will have reproductions of wood-blocks of the school of Luke Cranach, and a Preface by Prof. Koestlin, of Halle.

UNDER the title of "How the Browning Society came into being; with Some Notes on the Characteristics and Contrasts of Browning's Early and Late Work," Mr. Furnivall has reprinted, as a penny tract (Trübner), his speeches at the inaugural meeting of the Browning Society on October 28, 1881.

THE Browning Society has had to change its honorary secretary. Miss E. H. Hickey retires by her doctor's orders, and it is hoped that Mr. J. Dykes Campbell, now a member of the committee, will take her post.

THE Aristotelian Society for the Systematic Study of Philosophy has changed its place of meeting to the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society at 22 Albemarle Street.

THE New Shakspeare Society will have an extra meeting on Friday, February 29, for Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's paper on "Troilus and Cressida," and another on Friday, May 30, for the papers by Mr. Crosby and Prof. Caro, which were inadvertently put down for Good Friday, April 11.

THE annual "old boys' dinner of University College School will be held on Tuesday next, February 19, at the Holborn Restaurant, at 7 p.m., with Dr. George Buchanan in the chair.

WE have received the second part of vol. ii. of the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society* (Glasgow: MacLehose), containing some six papers read before the society, an obituary notice of the late Alexander Galloway, and an Index to vols. i. and ii. Among the papers we would specially notice one on the etymology of the word "Glasgow" by Mr. W. G. Black, which seems a very fair summing up of all that is known, or likely to be known, on the subject.

DR. JOHN WESTBY GIBSON, the editor of *Modern Thought*, writes to us that the paragraph in last week's ACADEMY referring to that magazine "is not true in any particular." We regret that we should have allowed it to appear.

LIBRARY JOTTINGS.

PROF. EISENLOHR, of Heidelberg, writes to us that he has the authority of Miss Selina Harris to offer for sale the one remaining Greek papyrus which was found in the famous Crocodile Pit of Ma'abdey in 1850. The others, it will be remembered, were purchased by the British Museum from Miss Harris through Prof. Eisenlohr's agency in 1872. This papyrus, which is a book of nine sheets or eighteen leaves of eleven inches and three-quarters in length by five inches and a quarter in breadth, has on the recto *Iliad* ii. 101—end, iii. (entire), and iv. 1—40; and on the verso 121 lines of Τρόφωνος τεχνή γραμματική.

THE great work of cataloguing the Greek and Latin MSS. in the Vatican, upon which the two Messrs. Stevenson—father and son—have been engaged for some years, will soon bear fruit. Publication has been delayed by the re-organisation of the Papal printing office, for these Catalogues (like that of the Oriental MSS.) will bear the imprint "Typis Vaticanis." Two volumes, however, are now entirely printed, both of which deal with the Palatine collection. The Greek MSS. have been treated by the elder Mr. Stevenson; the Latin MSS. (which will form two volumes) by his son. The collection of Queen Christina will probably also be finished before the end of the present year, and then the Vatican Library proper will be taken up. In the meantime a member of the French School at Rome, M. de Nohac, has been examining a special department of classical MSS. in the Vatican—the famous library of Fulvio Orsini, which contains not only many MSS. but also several early printed texts marginally annotated by scholars of the fifteenth century.

A MS. has been discovered in the library of Arezzo containing several unpublished writings of St. Hilary of Poitiers, including his treatise *De Mysteriorum*, which was supposed to be lost, and a series of hymns. It also contains an Itinerary of Palestine and other Eastern countries which appears to date from the fourth century.

THE Bewick sale, which took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on three days of last week, was interesting rather from its associations than

from the amount of money realised, which was altogether just over one thousand pounds. The prize of the sale was a copy of the *Birds* (1821), with annotations by Bewick himself explaining the tail-pieces, &c., which fetched 100 guineas. The next highest prices were—the *Fables* (1820), £12 12s.; *Aesop* (1823), *The Completest Angling Book*, and Burns's *Poems*, each £5; the *Quadrupeds*, £3 5s.; *The Looking-Glass for the Mind*, £2 12s.; Mr. D. C. Thomson's *Life of Bewick*, £4. Bewick's malacca cane went for £2 10s., and his tobacco-box for £2 2s. The sale Catalogue was adorned with prints from Bewick's blocks which had never before been published. The whole of the engraved blocks themselves are reserved for a sale that will be held in London some time this spring.

THE last "Rough List," being No. 68, issued by Mr. Bernard Quaritch, consists almost entirely of his purchases at the recent sale of Dr. A. C. Burnell's library, of which we may well believe that he acquired the "major portion." There may here be found no less than 1,174 lots (by no means identical with volumes), with the price of each attached.

AN examination of library assistants will be held at Paris in the Bibliothèque d' Arsenal next May. One of the conditions is that every candidate must possess a fair knowledge of German. The entire programme may be commended to the attention of our own Library Association, which appointed a committee to deal with the question some time ago.

EARLY-ENGLISH JOTTINGS.

THE facsimile of the eighth-century Epinal MS.—the earliest document in existence containing Anglo-Saxon words—having been sent out without an Index of those words, Mr. Furnivall has compiled a list of them (twelve or thirteen hundred in number); and, when revised by some Anglo-Saxon scholars, it will be sent round to the holders of the 1,000 copies of the facsimile.

PROF. KÖLBING's edition of the pretty Early-English romance of *Amis and Amiloun*, together with its Old-French original, is now in the press, and will be published in April.

MR. OSKAR SOMMER is editing, for the Early-English Text Society, Dr. Thomas Robinson's (or Robertson's) *Legend of St. Mary Magdalene* from the only known copies in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. The Museum copy has been revised throughout by a later hand, who has modernised all the hard words.

THE unique Lives of English saints in the Stow MS. 669 will be edited by Herr Stiehler, of the University of Leipzig.

MR. P. Z. ROUND will edit, for the Early-English Text Society, the old Kentish treatise on the Virtues, &c., of about A.D. 1200, which Dr. Richard Morris thought of taking up, but cannot now find time for. He will, however, help Mr. Round so far as he can.

IN an essay on "Cynewulf and the Riddles," in the last number of the *Anglia*, Prof. Trautmann, of Bonn, presents a new solution of the first Old-English riddle. According to H. Leo, the problem of this riddle is the name of "Cynewulf." Prof. Trautmann rejects this opinion as impossible, and shows that the first riddle means "the riddle." In the second part of his essay, he proves that the last riddle also means "the riddle," and that there is no reason whatever to attribute the authorship of the Old-English riddles to Cynewulf.

FOLK-LORE JOTTINGS.

WE hear that Mr. Kaarle Krohn, the son of Dr. Krohn, of Wasa, is now travelling in the

Baltic provinces of Russia, collecting the folk-lore of the Esthonian and Lettish population.

MR. CLOUSTON is engaged in preparing, from the unique Persian MS. of the *Sindbad Namah* in the library of the India Office, a new edition of "The Book of the Seven Viziers." It has been ascertained that Falconer's translation omits one entire story and parts of two others.

THE Rev. Walter Gregor, of Pitaligo, Aberdeenshire, who is collecting for Count Mantica the English and Scottish proverbs relating to the horse, will be glad to receive communications on the subject.

CAPT. R. C. TEMPLE, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose labours in the publication of the folk-lore of Northern India are indefatigable, has begun the issue of a *Panjab Notes and Queries*, "devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people." It is printed—and well printed too—at the Pioneer Press, Allahabad. The annual subscription in this country, through Messrs. Trübner, is 10s. This is quite distinct from *The Legends of the Panjab*, which Capt. Temple is also issuing in monthly parts. A third work which he has in the press is a Dissertation on the Proper Names of Panjabis.

THE firm of Henninger, of Heilbronn, announce a second series of *Kyrrädia*, to be issued by subscription in an edition of only 135 copies, at the price of twenty marks.

DR. LUDWIG-FRITZE, of Drossen, has published, with Schulze, of Leipzig, a new translation into German of the *Pantschatantra*, which has at least the merit of being written in a most polished literary style. We believe that Benfey's version (1859) has now become quite a rare book.

WE heard lately, from a source that is above suspicion, of the survival in a certain district of Yorkshire of a practice bearing no little resemblance to the *couvade*. When an illegitimate child is born, it is a point of honour with the girl not to reveal the father; but the mother of the girl forthwith goes out to look for him, and the first man she finds keeping his bed is he.

WE have received Part 5 of the *Schweizerischer Idiotikon* (Aw-nw to Fal-ful). Under the heading "Vwel, Öwel, Äül," with twelve other dialectic variations, we find much folk-lore about the owl. The verb "to howl" (üwlen, huwel—N.H.D. heulen) is to call out "wie die Eule, Üwel." To "hunt with an owl instead of a falcon" is to make use of meaner capacities. "Everybody takes his own owl to be a falcon" is an old proverb. "As light as an owl" is a saying taken from the contrast between the bird's bulk and its actual weight. "Owl-light" (Hüwel-licht) is in use as an adjective. "It is three pounds lighter than one owl" is a saying in Aargau. In Luzern, men swear "by the owl"—"bim Heuel!" The owls which appear at a window are witches, or perhaps accursed men. In canton Luzern an owl is fastened to a poplar-tree, or a barn-door, as a protection against lightning.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

M. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE, Professor of Celtic at the Collège de France, who is well known in this country by his mission some two years ago to study the Irish MSS. in our public libraries, has been elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in the place of the late François Lenormant. His competitors were MM. Benoist and Schlumberger.

A COMMITTEE has been formed under the presidency of M. Pierre Lafitte, the head of the

French Positivists, to celebrate the centenary of Diderot, who died on July 30, 1784. Other members of the committee are MM. Spuller, Ranc, Jules Roche, and Dr. Robinet.

THE Académie française, with the hope of hastening, if possible, the completion of its Dictionary, has changed the day of its weekly meetings from Friday to Tuesday, so as to leave Fridays entirely free for dictionary work.

FORTY members of the Paris Municipality have signed a proposal to call one of the new streets in the Quartier des Ecoles after the name of Darwin.

ACCORDING to a rumour which has found its way into *Le Livre*, the publication may be expected shortly (but not, we suppose, in France) of a collection of letters between the Duke de Morny and Napoleon III., which have been stolen from the heirs of the Duke.

GEN. LEBRUN is said to be engaged on a military history of the last five years of the reign of Napoleon III.

ANOTHER interesting work announced is the *Histoire d'un Savant par un Ignorant*. It is a popular account of M. Pasteur and his scientific discoveries by his son-in-law, M. Vallery-Radot.

M. LISIEUX announces a French translation of the complete works of the Venetian poet Giorgio Baffo, in four volumes, at the price of 200 frs. (£8).

M. GUSTAVE FAGNIEZ has reprinted from the *Revue historique* his paper on "The Industrial State of France under Henri IV.," which is intended to be introductory to a large work on the same subject.

IN reply to a request to join the committee for erecting a statue to Balzac, M. Edmond de Goncourt wrote as follows:—

"En ce temps de statuomanie à l'aveuglette, je trouve véritablement très distingué pour les génies comme Balzac de n'avoir point de statue, et je décline l'honneur de faire partie de la commission d'étude convoquée sous vos auspices."

It is proposed to place memorial tablets on the houses in Paris where Chateaubriand and Scribe died, and where Charles Rollin, the historian, was born.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled *Désaccord des Protestants avec St-Paul et l'Evangile* (Paris: Dentu), which may be commended to all interested in the literature of Christian Socialism. The writer, whose contributions to the subject have been numerous, has inaugurated a new phase of this philosophy; and, singular as her doctrines may appear, they deserve attention for the sincerity and courageousness with which they are set forth.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has been appointed agent in this country for *Le Livre*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have on our table the following foreign books and pamphlets:—*Erlebtes: Meine Memorien aus der Zeit von 1848 bis 1866* and von 1873 bis jetzt von Hermann Wagner, Part I. (Berlin: Pohl; London: Trübner); *Le Opere Maccheroniche di Merlin Cocai: Attilio Portioli* (Mantua: Mondovi); *Prométhée, Pandore, et la Légende des Siècles: Essai d'Analyse de quelques Légendes d'Hésiode*, par Georges Wlasstoff (St. Petersburg: Imperial Academy of Science); *Le Kahlenberg: Notes de Voyage et d'Histoire*, par Joseph Roy (Lyons: Dizain); *Johannes Turnair's Genannt Aveninus sämtliche Werke*, Vol. IV., Part II.—*Bayerische Chronik*, Book II., and Vol. III., Part I.—*Annales Ducum Boiariae*, Books V. and VI., (Munich: Kaiser); *Briefe und Acten zur*

Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, von Felix Stieve, Vol. V.—*Die Politik Bayerns, 1591-1607*, Part II. (Munich: Rieger); *La Recidiva nei Reati: Studio sperimentale*, Giuseppe Orano (Rome: Carlo); *Peter Abilard: ein kritischer Theologe des zwölften Jahrhunderts*, von S. M. Deutsch (Leipzig: Hirzel; London: Williams & Norgate); *Die Verfassung des Fränkischen Reichs*, von Georg Waitz, Vol. II., Part II., *Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte*, Vol. III., Part II., Second Edition (Kiel: Homann); *Histoire de l'Académie impériale et royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Bruxelles*, par Ed. Mailly, in two volumes (Brussels: Hayez); *Geschichte der christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation*, von G. Ch. Bernhard Pünjer, Vol. II.—*von Kant bis auf die Gegenwart* (Brunswick: Schwetschke; London: Nutt); *Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit im Deutschen*, von Karl Gustaf Andresen, Third and Enlarged Edition (Heilbronn: Henninger); *Croquis artistiques et littéraires*, par James Condamin (Paris: Leroux); *Bruchstücke einer vorhieronymianischen Uebersetzung des Pentateuch*, aus einem Palimpseste der k. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek zu München zum ersten Male veröffentlicht, von Leo Ziegler, mit einer photo-lithographischen Tafel (Munich: Riedel); *Alexander am Reichstage zu Worms*, von Karl Jansen (Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer); *Rhetoromanische Grammatik*, von Th. Gartner (Heilbronn: Henninger); *Percy Bysshe Shelley*, von H. Druskowitz (Berlin: Oppenheim); *Manuel du Dégagage*, par Raoul Frary (Paris: Cerf); *Usi et Costumi abruzzesi*, Fiabe descritte da Antonio de Nino, Vol. III. (Florence: Barbèra); *Storia della Letteratura latina, compendiativa ad uso dei Licei da Onorato Occioni* (Turin: Paravia); *A. W. Schlegels Vorlesungen über Schöne Litteratur und Kunst*, Part I., 1801-1802, Die Kunstlehre (Heilbronn: Henninger); *Kometische Strömungen auf der Erdoberfläche*, von L. Graf von Pfeil (Berlin: Hempel); *Das Princip der Infinitesimal-Methode und seine Geschichte*, von Hermann Cohen (Berlin: Dümmler); *Ueber das Richtige*, von Julius Bergmann (Berlin: Mittler); *Christliche Philosophie*, von G. Maass (Jena: Pohle); *Ueber den Utilitarismus*, von Julius Bergmann (Munich: Elwert); *Common Sensibles*, von Theodor Löwy (Leipzig: Grieben); *L'Enseignement supérieur de l'Histoire à Paris*, par Paul Frédéricq (Paris: Chamerot); *La Création et l'Evolution*, par E. Doumergue, and *Théologie et Religion*, par Ch. Secrétan (Lausanne: Imer); *Geschichte der Deutschen Litteratur*, von Franz Hirsch, Parts IV. and V. (Leipzig: Friedrich); *Kants Theorie der Materie*, von August Stadler (Leipzig: Hirzel); *Das Universitätsstudium in Deutschland während der letzten 50 Jahre*, von J. Conrad (Jena: Fischer); *Anales Estadísticas de la Republica de Guatemala*, Año de 1882; *Saggi di Pedagogia*, di N. R. d'Alfonso (Turin: Paravia); &c., &c.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE last two numbers of the *China Review* contain several articles of value. The number for July and August opens with an able review of Dr. Chalmers's work on the structure of the Chinese characters, by Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, who also contributes an Index to the *Phonetic Shwoh wan* in the current number. "K."s' article on Chinese guilds and their rules is interesting, as is also Mr. Parker's dissertation on the dialect of the classical district of Yang-chow Fu. In the same number Mr. Kleinwächter continues his remarks on the origin of the Arabic numerals, and Mr. Jordan contributes an extremely interesting account of the residence in the island of Hainan of the exiled statesman and poet Su Tung-p'o, which is supplemented in the current number by a record of a recent journey through the island by the Rev. B. C. Henry. In both numbers also occur notices of the *Yih King*, or

"Book of Changes." In the first, Dr. Chalmers quotes from a native newspaper a notice of the views of Prof. Terrien de La Couperie, in which the Chinese writer so far agrees with the French scholar as to hold that there was "text appended to the names of the Hexagrams before the time of King Wan." Dr. Edkins, too, states in an article on the *Yih King* in the current number that this is his opinion also. So far he will go with Prof. de La Couperie, but no farther; and he considers that the book was in its origin, as it undoubtedly afterwards became, a work on divination. Mr. Jamieson's account of the "Tributary Nations of China" will be read with interest at the present time; and Mr. Graves's article on the Aryan roots in Chinese should be accepted rather as "a recreation in philology," as the author himself calls it, than as a serious contribution to science. Both numbers conclude with notices of new books and with notes and queries.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* of January 15, Sig. Nencioni writes on "Humour and Humorists." His article is interesting as showing how thoroughly English humour is appreciated in Italy, and serves as a standard by which the Italians judge their own writers. Sig. Fiorentino gives a biographical sketch of an illustrious Neapolitan lady, Maria of Aragon, who married Alfonso Davalos, Marquis of Vasto, cousin of the more famous Marquis of Pescara, who was the husband of Vittoria Colonna. Donna Maria was a lady of culture whose life well deserves a record.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

JAMES THOMSON: "B. V."

(Obit June 3, 1882.)

On reading the Memoir prefixed to "A Voice from the Nile."

Poer! whose faith, love, hope lay dead so soon,
But whose strong will through years of "term-
less Hell"
Could still sustain thy mortal frame so well:
Thy place knows thee no more. Thy long-craved
boom
Surprised thee on that happy day in June,
When Death bade thee of Earth take thy fare-
well,
And led thee to his fair domain to dwell,
Far from these pale cold "glimpses of the moon."
There thou didst find for all thy uncurd woes,
Thy yearnings unfulfilled, and bitter tears,
"Dateless oblivion and divine repose":
For that sure sleep which no awak'ning knows
Freed thee at last, after long weary years,
From all this Earth's vain hopes and joys and
fears.

* Vide "The City of Dreadful Night" and "To Our Ladies of Death," *passim*.

ALEX. LOVE.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DE L'ORIENT LATIN.

AS the labours of this society, founded in 1878, under the presidency of the Marquis de Vogüé, upon the model of an English printing club, and taking as its exemplars the publications of the English Rolls Series, are yet but little known on this side the Channel, we take the opportunity of the recent introduction of its volumes to the shelves of the British Museum to call attention to them. On two sides at least, if not for their general scope, they ought to attract the interest of many Englishmen—the interest attaching to the mediæval history of Palestine, such as is here gratified by ancient descriptions of places, itineraries, and travels now collected or brought to light; and the part played by our countrymen in the Crusades and Eastern affairs of the Middle Ages either as narrators or as actors.

"L'Orient latin" includes the kingdoms of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia, the principalities of Antioch and Achaia, and the Latin empire of Constantinople. There are scattered among public and private libraries over Europe large numbers of rare and unpublished documents, valuable for the historical or geographical knowledge of the Middle Ages or for Biblical archaeology, untouched by Michaud, and not within the range of the great "Recueil des Historiens des Croisades" of the Académie des Inscriptions—that storehouse of material for study of the Latin East—such as letters, descriptions of the Holy Land, narratives of pilgrimages, chronicle-poems, &c., &c. These the society purposes, under the careful direction of the untiring secretary, Count Riant, to collect, methodise, and publish in two series (I., Geographical; II., Historical) to be arranged and issued, so far as possible, in chronological order, so that all the most ancient, of whatever language, should appear together; "thus one may complete the other," the aim being to form "a chronological parallelism" when the publications are complete.

Thus we have in vols. i. and ii. of the Geographical Series, edited by the late Dr. T. Tobler and M. Aug. Molinier, a collection of sixteen Latin Itineraries to and about, or descriptions of, Palestine and its holy places, all of them written before the times of the Crusades, from the fourth to the ninth centuries, except one of the eleventh century—*Qualiter sita est Jerusalem*. Thus, the fact of early pilgrimages to Jerusalem is brought home to us when we read the details of an Itinerary from Bordeaux to Jerusalem in 333, or the "Descriptio parrochiae Jerusalem" about 460. Antoninus Martyr, Arculfus, and our own Bede each contribute—the first in "Perambulatio locorum sanctorum," the others "De sanctis locis"—materials towards the early topography of Palestine. Vol. iii. of this series (1882) consists of the same kind of documents in French of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, edited by MM. Michéant and G. Raynaud. This most interesting volume includes, among others, an Itinerary from London to Jerusalem attributed to Matthew Paris, part of the "Chanson du Voyage de Charlemagne à Jerusalem" (corrected by M. Gaston Paris), and several pieces dealing with pilgrimages and roads in Palestine, Acre, and Babylon, and with villages in Syria—"Les Casans de Sur."

The "Historical Series" opens with a poem, important for the history of Cyprus and the East, by Guillaume de Machaut, the poet-statesman, who, having special opportunities for information, wrote "La Prise d'Alexandrie; ou Chronique du Roi Pierre I^{er} de Lusignan" in the beginning of the fourteenth century (ed. M. de Las Matric, with valuable Preface and Chronological Table, 1877). Vols. ii. and iii. of this series, both edited by Dr. R. Röhrich, of Berlin, relate to the Fifth Crusade, the historical sources for which had not received so much attention as those for the other crusades. Vol. ii., *Quinti Belli Sacri Scriptores Minores* (1879), contains eight pieces, covering events from 1217 to 1220, of which the first is "Ordinatio de predicacione S. Crucis in Anglia," 1216, attributed to Philip of Oxford, from the Oxford MS. Balliol 167; the Siege of Damietta, May 1218 to November 1219, is dealt with by three others, of which one is a fragment of a Provençal poem on the taking of the city, important for its facts, here edited by M. Paul Meyer. Vol. iii., *Testimonia minora de Quinto Bello Sacro e chronicis occidentalibus* (1882), brings together all the "breuiore ac leviores relationes" which appear in the published or unpublished Chronicles of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Hungary and Dalmatia, Italy, the Latin East,

and Scandinavia—truly a Herculean labour. Careful chronological tables of events from 1213 to 1246 enrich these volumes.

The Reports of the society are well worth attention both for the future work they announce and for the biographical notices of deceased members, such as Titus Tobler, de Sauley, and Paulin Paris, which give the charm of personal interest to their labours. Three volumes in preparation of Latin, Greek, and Italian Itinera, the *Cronica de Morea*, the *Recit versifié de la 1^{re} Croisade* founded on Baudri le Dol, and especially the *Gestes des Ciprois*, the valuable Franco-Cypriote chronicle written in 1343 by Jean de Miège, recently discovered by M. Carlo Perrin, all testify to the activity and the enthusiasm of the society, while the names of MM. Riant, Clermont-Ganneau, P. Meyer, Morel-Fatio, C. Desimoni, and other editors are guarantees for scientific faithfulness and historic criticism. The secretary* invites the co-operation of all who may have MSS. under their care in the unearthing of what may relate to these subjects.

Important publications patronnées by the society (i.e., sold at a reduced price to members) are the valuable works of M. G. Schlumberger, *Numismatique de l'Orient latin* and *Sigillographie byzantine*; a fine heliotype reproduction of part of the fourteenth-century MS. "Chronologia Magna" at Venice, *De Passagio in Terram Sanctam*; and last, but not least, *Archives de l'Orient latin*, of which tome i. only has yet appeared, which contains critical and bibliographical essays and miscellaneous documents in four groups, among which we can only point out Count Riant's critical Inventory of letters relating to the crusades 768 to 1093, and a paper on Philippe de Mézières and his Order, Militia Passionis Christi. From certain papers that we have seen of the forthcoming tome ii., some of which concern a Swinburne, Shakspeare's Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and other English pilgrims to the East, these volumes promise to be of the highest interest. To complete the high order of the society's work, Count Riant has also initiated a *Bibliographie de l'Orient latin*, while full Indices are given to each publication.

L. TOULMIN SMITH.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ABOUT, E. De Pontoise à Stamboul. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.
DARYL PH. La Vie publique en Angleterre. Paris: Hetzel. 3 fr.
DUNCKER, H. Die Besitzklage u. der Besitz. Ein Beitrag zur Revision der Theorie vom subjectiven Recht. Berlin: Guttentag. 7 M.
DUVEYRIER, H. La Confédération musulmane de Sidi Mohammed ben 'Ali Es-Senoussi et son Domaine géographique en l'Année 1300 de l'Hégire (A.D. 1883). Paris: Soc. de Géographie. 3 fr.
FLAUBERT, Gustave, Lettres de, à George Sand. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
KÖHLER, J. Shakespeare vor dem Forum der Jurisprudenz. 2. Lfg. Würzburg: Stachel. 4 M. 40 Pf.
LEOPARDI, M. Autobiografia. Rome: Belfanti. 5 L.
MEYER, H. Die schweizerische Stille der Fenster- u. Wappenschenkung vom 15. bis 17. Jahrh. Frauenfeld: Huber. 5 M.
MICHELET, J. Ma Jeunesse. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
MOSCA, G. Sulla Teoria del Governo e sul Governo parlamentare. Turin: Loescher. 5 M.
MOYA, F. Las Islas Filipinas en 1882. Madrid. 24 r.
SCHUCK, H. William Shakespeare. 1. Hft. Stockholm: Seltmann. 2 Kr. 50 ö.
UJFALVY, K. E. v. Aus dem westlichen Himalaja. Erlebnisse u. Forschungen. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 18 M.
VOELCKER, die Oesterreich-Ungarns. 11. Bd. Teschen: Prochaska. 5 M. 50 Pf.
ZOLA, E. La Joie de vivre. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

HISTORY.

- BALLAGI, A. Wallenstein's kroatische Arkebuserie 1623-26. Budapest: Kilian. 4 M.
CHAUVELAY, J. de la. L'Art militaire chez les Romains. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.
CORRESPONDENZ, politische, Friedrich's d. Grossen. 11. Bd. Berlin: Duncker. 11 M.

* M. le Comte Riant, care of L. Leroux, 28 rue Bonaparte, Paris, the society's publisher.

- FABRE, J. Jeanne Darc, Libératrice de la France. Paris: Delagrave. 3 fr. 50 c.
NISCO, N. Ferdinando II ed il suo Regno. Naples: Deken. 6 L.
SIGESMONDO DE' CONTI DA FOLIGNO. La Storia de' suoi Tempi dal 1475 al 1510. Rome: Barbèra. 16 L.
STEENACKERS, F. F., et F. Le Goff. Histoire du Gouvernement de la Défense nationale en Province. T. 1. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BROSZUS, J. E. Die Theorie der Sonnenflecken. Berlin: Springer. 2 M.
BRUNNER v. WATTENWYL, C. Ueb. hypertelische Nachahmungen bei den Orthopteren. Wien. 1 M.
GOREBEL, F. H. Die Grösse, Entfernung u. Bewegung der wichtigsten Himmelskörper in Sonnensystem. Wiesbaden: Bergmann. 2 M. 40 Pf.
LAUCHE, W. Deutsche Pomologie. Aepfel. 2. Folge. 25 M. Birnen. 2. Folge. 25 M. Berlin: Parey.
LOMNICKI, A. M. Catalogus Coleopterorum Haliciae. Lemberg: Milikowski. 2 M.
MITTHEILUNGEN aus der zoologischen Station zu Neapel. 5. Bd. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Engelmann. 20 M.
MUELLER, G. Zur Morphologie der Scheidewände bei einigen Palythoa u. Zoanthus. Heidelberg: Winter. 1 M. 40 Pf.
PUBLICATIONEN der astronomischen Gesellschaft. XVII. Leipzig: Engelmann. 5 M.
ROLLE, F. Die hypothetischen Organismen-Reste in Meteoriten. Wiesbaden: Bergmann. 80 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ABEL, E. Scholia in Pindari epinicia. Vol. 2. Fasc. 1. Scholia vetera in Pindari Nemea et Isthmia continens. Berlin: Calvary. 5 M.
BEAUDOUIN, M. Etude du Dialecte chypriote moderne et médiéval. Paris: Thorin. 5 fr.
BERLINER, A. Beiträge zur Geographie u. Ethnographie Babyloniens im Talmud u. Midrasch. Berlin: Grolzenczyk. 3 M.
KOUTMANOUDIS, E. A. Συναγωγή λέξεων ἀθηναϊστικῶν ἐν τοῖς ἑλληνικοῖς λεξικοῖς. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 15 fr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIBRARY AT FONTARABIA.

London: Feb. 11, 1884.

The news of the discovery of a complete library in the crypt of the church of the Franciscan monastery of Fontarabia, announced (from the *Euskal Erria*) in the ACADEMY of December 22, 1883, turns out to be unfounded. My friend Don Claudio Otaegui, one of the best Basque poets of the province of Guipuzcoa, and now residing at Fontarabia, on whose assurance the readers of the ACADEMY may perfectly rely, writes to me to give the most emphatic denial to the news of such a discovery, which it would have been his interest to make known to the public if it had been fortunately correct.

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

"THE SEA-BLUE BIRD OF MARCH."

Queen Anne's Mansions: Feb. 6, 1884.

What is the "sea-blue bird of March" (*In Memoriam*, xci.), and where did the Laureate find the phrase? I think that the bird is the male kingfisher, and that the Laureate found the phrase in the twelfth fragment of Aleman (ed. Welcker):

Ὁ μ' ἔτα, παρθενικὰ μελιγάρυες ἱερὸφωνοι,
γυνὰ φέρειν δύναται· βάλε δὴ, βάλε, κηρύλος εἴην,
ὃς τ' ἐπὶ κύματος ἔνδοξ' αἰκλύνεσσι ποτᾶται,
ἀδεῖς ἦτορ ἔχων, ἀλκυόνφυρος εἶπος ὄρνις.

Would that I were the sea-blue bird of March,
The cerylus, beside the halcyons
Skimming the sea-foam with a fearless heart!
For, O ye chanters of my choral songs,
Ye honey-voiced and holy-singing maids,
My limbs suffice to bear me now no more.

Voss's hexametrical translation is worth printing, though he misses the full force of ἀλκυόνφυρος:

"Nicht forthin, o melodisch, o feierlich singende
Jungfrau,
Kann mich tragen der Fuss. Lasst, lasst mich
zum Kerylos werden,
Der auf dem Saume der Flut mit den Halkyonen
einherrfliegt,
Mit unweichelichem Muth, ein purpurner Vogel
des Frühlings."

WHITLEY STOKES.

HALLER AS A POET.

Ealing: Feb. 12, 1884.

I do not know whether the name of Albert von Haller is as well known as it deserves in general literature. In science he is recognised as the "father of modern physiology;" but he merits almost as much the distinction of father of modern poetry. One is so much impressed with the desolations of the Thirty Years' War that one is apt to think that the German Muses between Luther and Lessing had retired from business. But a reference to the little volume now before me—*Gedichte des Herrn v. Haller* (Zürich, 1758)—shows that a century and a-half ago this Swiss man of science had anticipated, both in matter and in manner, a great part of the work of his successors in Teuton lands. He has not the *curiosa felicitas* of Tennyson, that earnest discovery of special epithets by which our great word-artist has signalled his originality. Nor does his volume contain any long work comparable to "Childe Harold," "Faust," or "The Excursion." But in descriptive, philosophic, lyrical, and elegiac poetry Haller may fairly be said to be precursor to Goethe, Byron, and Wordsworth, besides showing a vein of satire in which he has hardly been equalled, and certainly not surpassed. His poems are marked by sincerity of thought, directness of expression, and considerable skill in versification. As a rule, he adheres to iambic metres, but within those limits he is versatile enough.

The dedicatory stanzas are a good specimen of his quality; and it is noticeable that he uses the arrangement since rendered so familiar by the author of "In Memoriam," though he avails himself of a peculiarity of the German language to make the second and third lines bear, invariably, double rhymes. Some of these I have attempted to imitate, preserving, as best I could, the very peculiar turn of thought suggested by the patriotic feeling of this native of the old Swabian canton of Berne.

"Old Switzerland's intrepid sense
The roughest mood most keenly relished,
Her thought was bold and unembellished,
And all her wit intelligence.

"Not that the World can hold us light;
The land that Freedom's sceptre hallows
Will never sleep in mental fallows,
Who dares think freely must think right.

"No; but her thought matured in steel
Indifferent to minor charm is,
Scared at her sternly featured armies
The Muse her smile may well conceal.

"Hence, in this highly favoured land
Strong is the Chief, his Bard no stronger;
And honest praise endures no longer
That Flattery with her falsehoods bland.

"Yet to heroic men like thee
Kind Heaven, I think, no crown refuses,
Gives Caesar all the Latian muses,
And Virtue immortality."

Haller was born at Berne, 1708, and died there—after a life of labour and weak health—in 1777. The copy I am using is the seventh edition; pretty well for those days. It is somewhat startling to find that a work that was so popular in the author's lifetime, and with so much reason, is not better remembered now.

H. G. KEENE.

AN ESTHONIAN MYTH OF DAWN AND TWILIGHT.

Thornton Lodge, Goxhill, Hull: Feb. 6, 1884.

At a time when folk tales are the subject of a great and ever-increasing interest, the appended Esthonian tale may perhaps elicit information on the subject it deals with from some of your correspondents. It was sent to me by my courteous and learned Finnish friend, Mr. K.

Kuhn, who has done so much in collecting the tales and lore of the interesting races dwelling on the shores of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. The translation is, so far as I could manage it, a literal one:—

"In old times a mother had two daughters named Videvik (twilight) and Amarik (evening twilight). Both were charming and beautiful, as well in appearance as in behaviour, just as the song says:

'Face white, cheeks red,
Eyebrows black as a dung beetle.'

["Pea valge, põld punased
Silitik mustad silmakulmad."]

When the Sun went to its Creator [*i.e.*, set], the elder sister came from the plough with two oxen, and led them, as an intelligent being ought, to the river's brink to drink. But, just as now, beauty is the first thing among girls, and the good-looking often gaze in the looking-glass; so, also, did she, the handsome Videvik. She let her oxen be oxen, and went to the river's edge; and lo! there, on the silver looking-glass of the water, lay reflected the eyebrows black as dung beetles, and the charming gold-coloured cheeks, and her heart was glad. The Moon, who, in accord with the Creator's command and ordinance, was just going to light the land, in place of the Sun, who had sunk to rest, forgot to attend to his duty, and threw himself, like an arrow, with loving desire into the earth's deep bosom, down to the bottom of the river; and there mouth against mouth, and lips against lips, he sealed his betrothal with Videvik with a kiss, and claimed her as his bride. But during this he had quite forgotten his duties; and see! deep darkness covered the land, whilst he lay on Videvik's bosom. Then occurred a sad misfortune. The forest robber, Wolf, who now had all in his power, as no one could see him, tore one of Videvik's oxen which had gone to the forest to feed, and seized it as food for himself. Although the shrill nightingale was heard, and its clear song from the forest rang through the darkness—

'Lazy girl! lazy girl! The long night! The striped ox!

To the furrows! to the furrows! Fetch the whip! fetch the nag!
tsät! tsät!

["Laisk tüdruk, laisk tüdruk, ööpik! kirikiüt, raule, raule, too pits, too pits! tsät! tsät!"] yet Videvik heard not; she forgot all but love. Blind, deaf, and without understanding is love; of the five senses but feeling is left! When Videvik at last awoke from her love, and saw the Wolf's deed, she wept bitterly, and her tears became a sea. The innocent tears did not fall unobserved by Vana-isa [the old father]. He stepped down from his golden heaven to punish the evil doers and to set a watch over those who had broken his commands. He scolded the wicked Wolf, and the Moon received Videvik to wife. To this day Videvik's mild face shines by the Moon's side, longingly looking at the water where she tasted for the first time her husband's love. Then Vana-isa said, 'In order that there may be no more carelessness about the light, and so darkness will grow in power, I command you, guardians, go each one to your place. And you, Moon and Videvik, take charge of the light by night. Koit and Amarik, I put daylight into your hands. Do your duty honestly. Daughter Amarik, in your care I place the setting sun. See! that in the evening every spark be put out, so that no accident may happen: and that all may be in peace! 'And you, my son Koit, take care when you light the new light of the new day that every place has its light.' Both the Sun's servants honestly attended to their duty, so that he was never missing, even for a single day, from the heavens. The short summer nights now drew near when Koit and Amarik stretched hand and mouth to each other: the time when the whole world rejoices, and the small birds make the forests ring with their songs in their own speech: when plants begin to bloom and shoot forth in their beauty: then Vana-isa stepped down from his golden chair to keep Lijon's festival. He found all in order, and joyed greatly over his creation, and said to Koit and Amarik, 'I am pleased with your watchfulness, and wish you continual happiness! You may now become man

and wife.' But they both replied together, 'Father, perplex us not. We are satisfied with our position, and wish to remain as lovers; for in this we have found a happiness which never grows old, but is always young.' Vana-isa granted their wish, and returned to his golden heaven."

W. HENRY JONES.

COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY.

Settrington: Feb. 11, 1884.

The burghers of a certain city, not having fired the usual salute when a royal personage landed at their port, submitted seventeen reasons to justify the omission. The first reason on the list—namely, that they did not possess a cannon—was at once accepted by his Majesty as a valid excuse, without examination of the other sixteen.

Possibly Mr. Lang may have a reason equally conclusive for declining to accept my challenge to settle our little controversy by specifying a few Greek myths which have been successfully interpreted by the Hottentotic process. But the reason which he actually assigns ranks rather as one of the sixteen. He pleads that Kuhn once instanced a savage myth as an "illustration" of a Greek myth. To this no scholar could object. But when Mr. Lang proceeds to designate Maori myths as "variants" of Greek myths, this is a wholly different matter, and I must enter a necessary protest.

The Greeks engrafted on the primitive Aryan epos sundry elements derived from Phœnicia, from Babylonia, and possibly even from Egypt. Hence Vedic hymns, Nibelungen lays, Semitic legends, cuneiform tablets, and the Book of the Dead may present earlier and more transparent versions of Greek myths. Thus it is perfectly legitimate for Duncker to endeavour to explain the twelve labours of Heracles by reference to the twelve zodiacal labours of Baal Melcarth, the Tyrian Sungod. But Maori and Hottentot myths must, in their origin, be wholly independent of the ancient historic mythologies. We may legitimately use them with Kuhn as "illustrations" of Greek myths, but not with Mr. Lang as "variants," in the sense in which Babylonian, Norse, or Indian myths may be "variants" of parallel Greek legends.

In this respect comparative mythology stands on the same footing as comparative philology. We may explain the pronominal suffixes of the Greek verb by aid of the more transparent coincidence of Sanskrit or Lithuanian; the languages are connected—sisters or first cousins. An occasional "illustration" of Greek grammar might possibly be obtained from Central Africa, but no scientific philologist would designate the Hottentot suffixes as "variants" of the Greek case endings. Here is the Homoiousion where the paths of orthodoxy and heterodoxy diverge; and here is the point where Kuhn, with all "true scholars" in his train, parts company from the "untutored anthropologist," as Mr. Lang, with over-much modesty, designates himself.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

THE STORY OF THE PELICAN FEEDING ITS YOUNG WITH ITS BLOOD.

Oxford: Feb. 11, 1884.

Having before me two emblem books of the seventeenth century, I am able to confirm Mr. Houghton's observation of the incongruity between the name of a pelican and its picture commonly represented in old emblematical works. One of them, by F. Schoonhiovius (Goudae, 1618), describes, as an example of "amor filiorum," the famous myth of the pelican in three Latin distichs, and refers, in the "Commentarius," to Horus Apollo as his authority, while the image or emblem added to illustrate the text clearly shows the figure of a vulture or eagle with its divided claws,

instead of a fin-footed pelican. In the other work, too, by S. Petra Sancta (Amst. 1682), mention is made of the same story of the pelican as symbolising the epigram or motto, "Pro lege et pro grege," whereas the adjoined emblem represents rather a vulture with its strong wings, and distinctly lacks a pelican's bag. H. KREBS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Feb. 18, 4 p.m. Asiatic: "The Si-yu-ki," by Prof. Beal.
 5 p.m. London Institution: "An Ideal University," by Prof. Bryce.
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Colour applied inside Buildings," by Mr. G. Aitchison.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Building of London Houses," I., by Mr. Robert W. Eddis.
 8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Hume's Treatise of Human Nature," III., by Mr. A. F. Lake.
 8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Buddhism: its Rise and Early History," by the Rev. R. Collins.
 TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Scenery of the British Isles," IV., by Dr. A. Geikie.
 7.45 p.m. Statistical: "Electoral Statistics: a Survey of our Electoral System from 1832 to 1881 in view of Prospective Changes," by Mr. J. B. Martin.
 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Speed on Canals," by Mr. Conder.
 8.30 p.m. Zoological: "Contributions to the Systematic Arrangement of the Asteridea—II., The Species of *Oreaster*," by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell; "Description d'une Espèce nouvelle de Gerbilline d'Arabie (*Meriones longifrons*)," by M. Fernand Lataste.
 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 8 p.m. British Archaeological: "The History of the Castle of Devises," by Mr. W. H. Butler.
 8 p.m. Society of Literature: "Pagan Divinities," by Sir P. de Colquhoun.
 8 p.m. Geological.
 THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Music for the Pianoforte," VI., by Prof. Pauer.
 7 p.m. London Institution: "The Doctrine of Evolution applied to the Solar System," by Prof. R. S. Ball.
 7 p.m. Historical: Annual General Meeting: "The Tching-Yong of Confucius, edited by his Grandson Tching-Tse," by Dr. G. G. Zerill.
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Monuments of Ancient Art which have been discovered between the Time of Winckelman and 1850," by Prof. C. T. Newton.
 8 p.m. Linnean: "West African Hyperaceae," by Mr. H. N. Ridley; "Penetration of Animals' Bodies by *Sipia spartea*," by Mr. R. Miller Christy; "Flora of Patagonia," by Mr. J. Ball; "Variation in Structure of Corals," by Mr. S. O. Ridley.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Reclamation of Land on the North-western Coast of England," by Mr. Hyde Clarke.
 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Gas- and Caloric-Engines," by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin.
 8 p.m. Chemical: "An Analysis of Spotley Bridge Spa Water," by Mr. H. Pelle.
 FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 7 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Qualities of Metal for Various Purposes," by Mr. E. J. M. Davies.
 8 p.m. Browning: "Waring," by Mr. A. C. Benson; "Some Prominent Points in Browning's Teaching," by Mr. W. A. Raleigh.
 8 p.m. Quekett.
 9 p.m. Royal Institution: "London Below Bridge, North and South Communication," by Sir F. Bramwell.
 SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Life and Literature under Charles I.," VI., by Prof. Henry Morley.
 3 p.m. Physical: "The Adjustment of Resistance Coils and a Modified Resistance Balance," by Prof. S. P. Thompson; "The Difference of Potential required to give Sparks in Air," by Prof. G. C. Foster.

SCIENCE.

History of Greece. By Max Duncker. Translated by S. F. Alleyne. Vol. I. (Bentley.)

The present writer is entirely unversed in Oriental history, in tomb-exploration, and in comparative philology as specially applied to the Levant. Accustomed to approach Greek history from the classical side only, he feels, when he takes up such a work as Prof. Duncker's account of the early Greeks, that the question for him is, What definite information can I get here additional to my Greek authorities, and not inferior to them in probability? For, after all, criticism of sources is not applicable to classical authors alone; and, if we have learned to call Herodotus or Plutarch in question whenever we cannot see their vouchers, we shall be equally

disposed to hesitate before accepting the dicta of extra-classical specialists who are found fashioning strange stories

ὅθεν καὶ τὰς οὐδὲ ἴδοιτο.

They may have the *μορφή ἐπέων*; but have they the *φρένες ἐσθλαί* too?

Even the *μορφή ἐπέων*, however, is not always forthcoming in German books, or books translated from the German. The present separately edited translation of the latter part of Prof. Duncker's *History of Antiquity* does not read well. The build of the sentences and paragraphs is often not English, and sometimes the version is incorrect. Thus, while the translation has (p. 372) "Lykurgus, had he borrowed from Crete at all, need not have borrowed, as Aristotle says, from Lyctus," we find in the German text *konnte nicht*. In comparison with this error, which wrecks an argument, it is venial to translate *Kalkfelsen* by "chalk cliffs" (p. 437), though there is, we believe, no chalk in the Aegean Islands. On p. 77, "We must call to mind those intuitions, those evidences of civilisation which they brought with them from the common Arian store," is but a poor equivalent for "so müssen wir uns iener Anschauungen, iener Kulturansätze erinnern." The awkwardness of some of the sentences is really grotesque, as on p. 125: "In the seventh century the poetry of the Hellenes undertook to give a concise account of the rich contents of their heaven, which had already been considerably enlarged by the colonies of the Phœnicians." We would suggest that the translator would find it a useful plan to have her version read aloud to her some months after writing it.

The author begins with a chapter on the land of the Greeks, which hardly brings the physical geography and its influences so vividly and fully before our eyes as the corresponding chapter of Dr. Curtius did. The immigration to this land, Prof. Duncker thinks, took place neither by the islands nor by the coast of Thrace, but from the north-west. Of the settlers, "the Pelasgi, Achæans, and Hellenes were not three distinct races," but their names rather indicate three stages in the development of the one Greek people. This may well be so; but the following argument is hardly conclusive: "That the peninsula was populated before their arrival seems improbable from the unmixed character of their language." While there are so many Greek words whose origin is unknown or uncertain (see Mr. Wharton's *Etyma Græca*), it is premature to say that the vocabulary is unmixed; and, knowing what we do know of the antiquity of man, the arguments must be very strong which are to make us believe that the peninsula of Greece remained without human inhabitants down to the comparatively late arrival of the historical or semi-historical Greek tribes. If, too, Hellas was not populated before by a different stock—a question on which there is still, perhaps, something to be learned from place-names—it must have been Hellenes who used the stone tools reports of whose existence are coming in; and this hardly fits into that picture of Arian development at the moment when the ancestors of the Greeks branched off, which is drawn upon the indications of language. However that may be, if in these enquiries we

are to go outside classical authorities, geology and anthropology have at least a claim to be heard. But neither Prof. Duncker nor any other writer on classical antiquities whom we have seen makes any use of the anthropological work of Dr. Tylor, Sir J. Lubbock, or Mr. Spencer. They all seem unaware that the Greeks, like the Romans, preserved in their most civilised days many traces of the lowest savagery, and that we have not a proper mental picture of the Greeks so long as our historians represent them to us as a unique people, who may have been barbarians, but who never were savages. The Greeks are not what Hume would have called "a singular effect," and the business of a writer who really wishes to go back to the beginning should be to point out the threads which connect them with the savage state. But Prof. Duncker appears to have little else to go upon for an early picture than such meagre, and perhaps weak, evidence in the way of linguistic palaeontology as has been available now for many years. To this, however, he would no doubt claim to be adding the contents of the earlier tombs in Hellas, with which some twenty pages are occupied. But these do not seem to bring much that is new. They "confirm the legends" (p. 124). Monumental evidence outside continental Hellas is a little more valuable (pp. 140, 333, 334). The character of the old writing found in Cyprus, syllabic and not alphabetical, leads Prof. Duncker indirectly to the conclusion that the Phœnicians must have vacated the coasts of Hellas by about 1100 B.C., and therefore occupied those coasts from about 1250. This fixing of the date is important, if it can be trusted.

The account of the traces of the Phœnicians in Hellas and the islands, in the way of traditions, names, and local cults, strikes us as particularly full and good. So does the recognition of the fact that the Dorian and other migrations made a great breach in Greek civilisation.

"Out of the destruction wrought by war and change of abode, civilisation had to emerge anew and to assume fresh shapes. Life on the peninsula must have been impoverished in these long struggles; and the leaders of the conquerors had not the resources which had been at the disposal of the Princes of Mycenæ and Orchomenus" (p. 283).

The Greece which "Homer" depicted is in many things more civilised than that later Greece of which we have glimpses down to the Persian wars.

Prof. Duncker's account of early Sparta is both full and bold. He grapples with Grote on the division of the land ascribed to Lykurgus (p. 410), and he has his own theory of the double kingship. It arose, he thinks, from there having been two Doric communities in the territory of the Eurotas, the one under the Agidae at Sparta, the other under the Euryptontidae on the Upper Oenus. The latter were heavily defeated by the men of Tegea, and sought aid by amalgamation with the lower town. Under these circumstances Lykurgus "founded the double monarchy." Now, the having two kings is not so absolutely unparalleled as the author seems to think; two princes are found to one country in the Catalogue of the *Iliad*, and the Chaones appear in Thucydides with two commanders

ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ προστασίᾳ ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ γένους. (2.80). That, however, is a small matter. But nothing, we believe, is said to show that the author's explanation is pure conjecture, and we are certain that not enough is said to warn learners of the moment when they pass from facts to colligation of facts; and that is not a small matter. At p. 389 we read, "If the will of the sovereign people was not clearly discernible from the voices for and against the proposals of the Gerousia, the kings made the assembled members divide." For this we are referred to Thuc. 1.79, 87; whereas the former chapter says nothing about it, and the latter ascribes such a measure to an ephor, not a king, and clearly indicates that it was unusual. But in insisting that many of the rules attributed to Lykurgus are essentially anachronistic Prof. Duncker has, we think, done good service.

It is a duty to point out the risky way in which inferences are turned into certainties in writing of the kind before us. It may easily happen that some of the *nuances* evaporate in translation, and that an author qualifies some assertions which are not found qualified in the English. But we doubt whether this is often the case here. The book begins with the confession that the outlines are drawn here and there more firmly than the uncertain foundations allow; and we notice that a point is laid down with growing confidence as the book goes on. That the Phœnicians founded and named the Athenian deme of Melite is a theory on p. 68; it is a certainty on p. 153; indeed, it is a "known fact" on p. 113. At p. 460 the author speaks of "the landing of Odysseus on the peninsula of the Propontis" quite as if Homer had said in so many words that he landed there, or as if it were an acknowledged fact. Surely it is an inference only, and a very shaky one. We can "infer" that Prof. Duncker has read Kirchhoff with far more certainty than he or Kirchhoff can infer anything about the Propontis from the mere name of the fountain Artakie in Hom. *Od.* 10.108. Is there any further evidence? We believe not; and, if there were, still the landing of Odysseus would not be a certainty. When will historians and Homeric students learn that it is their duty to prefer (in M. Renan's phrase) "ces jugements tempérés de 'peut-être' où réside bien souvent la vérité?"

The Homeric poems receive no small attention from Prof. Duncker. He sees a great deal of patchwork in them, but, at all events, he is conservative enough to refer "the ancient Iliad" to something before 800 B.C. and to put "the ancient Odyssey" before 750, whatever be the amount and the dates of later accretions. "The demonstrably latest portion of the Odyssey" mentions "as a usual custom that men should gird themselves before athletic contests (24.88); this custom had, at any rate, been abandoned at the Olympic games in the year 720." Another welcome admission is that the traits presented by the Epos may be used within certain limits as a "faithful reflection;" and as such he uses them—not, however, as we should do, to show the condition of Achæan civilisation before the Dorian inroad, but to depict the life of the peninsula after the irruption of the Thessalians into the basin of the Peneus, and of the settlers on the coast of Asia.

The chapters on religion are among the most interesting, though there is a somewhat old-fashioned air in their extreme concession to the solar myth theory and similar views. It is hard to take seriously the notion that the punishment of Sisyphus

"in the infernal regions is probably nothing but a poetical view of the unwearied labour of the sea-waves, which roll up from East and West to the cliffs of the Isthmus, without being able to reach the heights of the shore" (p. 100).

All this line of thought wants to be revised by someone with a sense of humour (Mr. Andrew Lang, for instance); and, when that is done, whatever may be left of the solar theory of the origin of myths needs to be adjusted to the animistic theory, which, if it have not all the truth on its side, is at least the more fertile in important and verifiable consequences. The diffusion of myths is quite another question.

To sum up our impressions. Prof. Duncker's book does not seem to add much to the knowledge of the subject, and it would be a bad book to learn from—at least, in its English dress. There is too much combination in it and too little plain statement. The author is always talking about a thing instead of telling you plainly what the thing is or what the facts are. Much of this is merely German style; German lends itself to telling a story indirectly, while English does not; but, at all events, it is a drawback for learners. The most instructive, and also the most fair and judicial, of all Greek Histories is that of Thirlwall. The present work, if we may judge it by the first instalment, comes not only below Thirlwall, but also below Grote and below Curtius. The final History of Hellas, if ever we have one, must be of manageable bulk (Prof. Duncker takes 1,075 pages of close German print to get down to the fall of Sestos, beyond which he does not go); it will begin on the hither-side of all the legends and the migrations; and it will, before all things, not palm off the unknowable as known and inferences as facts.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FIXED DATE IN INDIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Elphinstone College, Bombay: Dec. 22, 1883.

Sanskrit scholars at home may be glad to have early information of an important discovery that has been made by Pandit Bhagvanlâl Indrajî, whose paper on the Hâthigumpha inscriptions was received so cordially by the Aryan section of the recent Oriental Congress.

In his note on the Renaissance of Sanskrit Literature (*India: What can it Teach us?* p. 285) Prof. Max Müller has shown reason for doubting the correctness of the theory which would refer the figure 486 (Prof. Max Müller's 430 is the reduction to our era) in the Kâvi grant (*Indian Antiquary*, v. 109) to the Vikrama era. If that theory were correct, the grant in question would, as pointed out by Dr. Bühler, who published it, establish the existence of the Vikrama era before A.D. 544, at, or about, which time Mr. Fergusson, followed by Prof. Max Müller, believes it to have been framed. Pandit Bhagvanlâl is now able to show that this hesitation was justified, and that the word *samvatsara*, or year, on the Kâvi grant, and on the two other genuine grants of the Gurjara

princes, refers neither to the Vikrama nor to the S'aka era, but to an entirely distinct method of reckoning which was in use among the Gurjaras, and which is probably also referred to in many of the grants of their Châlukya overlords.

In a copper-plate recently obtained at Nâvsari, near Surat, in Gujarat, the donor describes himself as "Jayabhata . . . who am the son of Dadda, called Bâhusahâya, . . . who was the son of Jayabhata, . . . who was the son of Dadda." These are the names of four Gurjara princes, although it is to be noted that they are not so styled in this grant. Of these four princes the earliest in time is here said "to have come to the rescue of the Lord of Valabhi, when that monarch had been defeated by the Emperor S'rî Harsha." The year of the grant made by this prince's great-grandson, the fourth on the list, is given simply as *samvatsara* 456, "in the year 456."

The Kheda Gurjara grant (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, N.S., i. 248) gives three princes—"Dadda, whose son was Jayabhata, called Vitarâga, whose son was Dadda, called Pras'antarâga." The year in which this last made the grant, is, as in the previous case, given simply as *samvatsara* 380. The similarity of the letters, the respective dates, and the apparent identity in the method of reckoning justify us in putting the two grants together, when we get in regular succession of father and son—

1. Dadda.
2. Jayabhata, Vitarâga.
3. Dadda, Pras'antarâga, the giver "in the year 380" of the Kheda grant; and a contemporary of S'rî Harsha (Navsâri grant).
4. Jayabhata.
5. Dadda Bâhusahâya.
6. Jayabhata, the giver "in the year 456" of the Navsâri grant.

The Jayabhata who, according to the Kâvi inscription, made a grant "in the year 486" may, or may not, be identical with No. 6 on this list. Pandit Bhagvanlâl takes the two to be the same.

To what era are the figures in these grants to be referred? (1) Most of the Gujarat Châlukya grants hitherto found give in the same way the year of the transaction to which they refer, without designating any particular era. Among others, a prince, S'ilâditya Yuvarâja S'ryâs'raya, is found making grants under a cousin and overlord Vinayâditya Satyâs'raya "in the year 421," and again "in the year 443." The S'aka date of this Vinayâditya is known to have stretched from 602 to 618. A comparison of these figures gives (602 or 618—443) S'aka 159 to 175 (A.D. 237 to 253) as the period within which must be sought the initial year of the indeterminate era. (2) We have seen that Dadda, who "in the year 380" of that era made the Kheda grant, was a contemporary of S'rî Harsha. And the year 380 of an era which began somewhere about A.D. 245 would be A.D. 635, or about the middle of Harsha's reign (A.D. 607-642). (3) An unpublished Châlukya grant belonging to the Bhao Dâji collection gives S'aka 653 (A.D. 731) as the date of a grant made by a prince, Vinayâditya Mangalarâja, who was the younger brother and successor of the S'ilâditya S'ryas'raya we have seen making grants "in the years" 421 and 443. S'aka 653, in an era counting from A.D. 245, would be "the year 486."

It has been difficult to compress the Pandit's argument without anticipating, to a greater extent than I desire to do, the paper he is preparing for publication. But I hope I have given sufficient indication of the bearing the new grant has upon a most important moot question in Indian chronology, and of the reasons for which Pandit Bhagvanlâl invites

scholars to believe that the word *samvatsara* in Gurjara and Gujarat Châlukya grants refers to an era whose initial year must be set down at A.D. 245, or thereabout. I should not omit to say that the Pandit thinks he can show that the Ameta and Ilao Gurjara grants, in both of which a different method of reckoning the S'aka is employed, are forgeries.

The worthy Pandit was much gratified with the account I was privileged to bring him of the special vote of thanks awarded to him, at the instance of Prof. Roth, by his European confrères assembled at Leiden. He has since been elected, as the lamented Dr. John Muir was, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of the Philology, Geography, and Ethnology of the Dutch Indies. May I express the hope that the London Royal Asiatic Society may ere long, and before it be too late, confer on this unassuming veteran Bombay scholar a distinction which, if not more honourable, would at least be more appropriate? PETER PETERSON.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS CHENERY.

SEMITIC scholars will deplore greatly the loss of Thomas Chenery, who died on Tuesday last, in his fifty-eighth year. Modest as he was in every respect, only his friends knew what a perfect scholar he was in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. The Korân was as familiar to him as the Bible; and, in fact, he knew both books by heart in the original as well as any Ulema and any Rabbi. He had mastered alike the exegesis of the Korân and Rabbinical learning; but his predilection always was for Arabic and Hebrew poetry and rhymed prose. As early as 1867 he made an attempt to give for the first time a complete English translation of the famous "Assemblies," (*Maqâmât*) of Hariri from the original Arabic, with copious philological notes comparing them with classical writers. There had been several previous efforts at a partial translation, into Latin and French, of this most difficult poetical book, but without great success. The Latin translation of Peiper is incorrect and unintelligible; the German translation by Rückert is too poetical to represent the original for the general reader; and the English translation by the late Prof. Preston, of Cambridge, is, as Chenery rightly says in his Preface, "throughout accurate and scholarly," but "its only fault is excessive amplification, in which the rhythm and diction of Hariri are almost dissipated." Chenery's translation is not only accurate, but tasteful, and "aids the student to acquire a knowledge of the original." The Preface contains a good sketch of Hariri's life, and of the character and importance of the "Assemblies." Unfortunately, the translation gives only twenty-six chapters out of fifty. When I met the deceased last year in Paris, he mentioned to me that his desire was to complete the work; it is possible (and I hope it may be the case) that a great part of the MS. may be found among his papers. How Chenery loved his favourite author may be seen from his editing in 1872 the Hebrew imitation of Hariri by the famous Judah Harizi from a unique MS. in the Bodleian Library. It is curious to note that this MS. contains not more than the twenty-six chapters already translated by Chenery into English. *Habent sua fata libelli*. When I mentioned to him that the St. Petersburg Library possesses a MS. which contains the other chapters, he at once conceived the idea of bringing them out with his second volume of the English translation. It may be learnt how dangerous it is to defer literary obligations too long. The Preface (in Hebrew) to the last-mentioned imitation is a masterpiece of Hebrew style, worthy of the poetical era of Solomon Gabirol, Judah Halevi, and the Ben Ezras.

From the translation of extracts from the Midrash which appeared in the *Miscellany* of the now defunct Society of Hebrew Literature we see how well acquainted Chenery was with Talmudic writings. Lastly, his inaugural lecture on the Arabic language, delivered as Lord Almoner's Professor at Oxford in 1869, gives a fair sketch of its subject. Personally, I cannot but regret that Chenery did not confine himself to his speciality, in which, to judge from what he did produce, he would undoubtedly have taken a foremost place.

A. NEUBAUER.

IN the death, on February 11, of Dr. John Hutton Balfour, Emeritus Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, botanical science has lost one of its veterans. But his fame was as a teacher rather than as an original worker. Born in 1808, he occupied for about thirty-five years the Chair of Botany at Edinburgh, which he resigned from ill-health only a few years since. During these years his lectures have been attended by many thousands of medical students, among whom are not a few of the most distinguished of the botanists of the present generation. His text-books, especially his *Manual of Botany*, have probably had a larger circulation than any others written in our language. He had also devoted himself especially to the palaeontological side of the science, and was always eager to reconcile the claims of science with those of orthodox religion. Only a few days before his death, his son, Dr. J. Bayley Balfour, who has added greatly to our knowledge of the natural history of the Island of Socotra, was elected to the Chair of Botany at Oxford.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. E. G. RAVENSTEIN has been commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to execute a map of Western Africa on the same scale as that which he has just completed of Eastern Equatorial Africa. In order to complete his materials he is about to visit Portugal to consult the wealth of cartographical material for West Africa possessed by the Government of that country.

AT last authentic news has arrived of the circumstances attending the massacre in 1882 of the French traveller, Dr. Crevaux, and his party by Toba Indians on the Pilcomayo River, in Bolivia. M. Thouar, who reached Paris last week, has explored the scene of the massacre, has conversed with an Indian of the party who was saved and with the interpreter, and has brought back some personal relics. It appears that the attack upon Dr. Crevaux was made in retaliation for the lives of certain Tobas who had been killed in a skirmish with the Bolivian frontier guard. M. Thouar attributes his own immunity to the fact that he went among the Indians entirely unarmed, and that he was careful to pay for all provisions, &c. He made scientific observations throughout the course of his journey in the interior—from Tacna on the western coast to Asuncion on the Paraguay River—which lasted from May 21 to November 10 of last year. On Tuesday last M. Thouar was welcomed at the Sorbonne by the French Geographical Society.

A SKETCH-MAP of the country to the north-east of Khartum, by the ill-fated Dutch traveller M. Schuwer, is published in Petermann's *Mitteilungen* for February. There are, in addition, interesting accounts of Danish explorations in Greenland, carried on during 1883, by Lieuts. Hammer and Holm. The latter explored a portion of the east coast. He found the ruins of a building of supposed Northman origin which the Rev. Mr. Brodbank discovered in 1881, but failed to find other ruins of a similar

kind. Several of the natives whom he encountered were remarkably tall, and of quite European aspect. A report on Mr. John Forrest's explorations in the Kimberley district is illustrated with a map. The translation of portions of Col. Przewalski's account of the Nan Shan and Tibet is continued.

A THIRD edition of the late Mr. Keith Johnston's *Africa*, revised by Mr. Ravenstein, has just been issued by Mr. Stanford.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A DEEP boring at Richmond, in Surrey, undertaken by Mr. Homersham with the view of obtaining water, and carried down to more than thirteen hundred feet, has been carefully studied by Prof. Judd, in whose hands the cores from the boring have lately yielded results of singular interest to geologists. Below the gault, at a depth of 1,141 feet, comes a small series of beds, probably of Neocomian age; but beneath these, which are only ten feet thick, are about eighty-seven feet of Oolitic strata, consisting mainly of limestones, but including a thin band of clay peculiarly rich in fossils of the age of the Great Oolite. Herein lies the great interest of the boring, for it was not previously known that Oolitic strata existed beneath London. It appears now that much of the rock in Meux's boring in Tottenham Court Road, hitherto regarded as Neocomian, is really of Oolitic age. The oolites of Richmond rest directly on red and variegated strata probably belonging to the Trias, though their Devonian age has been suggested. It is notable that pebbles of coal-measure sandstone, and even small fragments of anthracite, have been found in the Oolitic series in this boring. Prof. Judd has therefore the satisfaction of being the first to find coal actually beneath London, though the coal is only in the form of transported fragments of insignificant size.

THE American Ornithologists' Union, which was founded last autumn on the pattern of the British society of the same name, has decided to call its quarterly journal by the style of the *Auk*. It will be edited by Mr. J. A. Allen, with the assistance of Dr. Coates, Mr. Brewster, and Mr. Chamberlain; and it will be published by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, of Boston.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER have in the press an edition of the *Sopherim*, with an English translation and a critical Commentary by Dr. Ginsburg. The *Sopherim* consists of directions to the scribes how to copy the Hebrew scriptures, and may claim to be the only palaeographical treatise in any ancient language. The work will be published by subscription in a limited edition of 250 copies.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER also announce a third edition of the late Dr. Martin Haug's *Essays on the Sacred Language of the Parsis*, edited and enlarged by Dr. E. W. West, with a memoir of the author by Prof. Evans.

M. A. KOUMANOUDIS, of Adrianople, has published (Paris: Firmin-Didot) a Supplement to the Greek Thesaurus, being a collection of more than 7,000 words of both ancient and modern Greek which are not found in the lexicons. The source of each word is carefully indicated, and the Preface, Notes, &c., are written in Modern Greek.

IN a parcel of MSS. recently brought to Athens from Thessaly M. P. Pappageorg has found a grammatical treatise of the fifteenth century which contains a considerable number of new and valuable scholia upon Pindar.

M. H. GAIDOZ contridutes to the *Revue*

critique of February 4 an etymological note on the name of the late Gen. Chanzy. It is a place-name formed from the Gaulish word "Cantiacum." Both "Cantius" and "Cantus" are found in inscriptions as the names of men.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BROWNING SOCIETY.—(Friday, Jan. 25.)

Miss L. DREWRY in the Chair.—A paper by Miss Arthur was read by Mrs. Hargrave Graham on "Paracelsus." The writer considered that the central conception which gives the key-note to "Paracelsus" is the special tendency of the age to which he belonged, and of which he was perhaps the most glaring, though not the most perfect, example. This tendency, on what may be called its affirmative side, culminated in the Reformation and the Renaissance to which it led; in its purely negative form it would not be better illustrated than by this life and death of Paracelsus. The tendency is that of exalting the individual to the dignity of a universal—most valuable in so far as the individual is universal; most dangerous in so far as he is merely individual. The writer showed in detail, by reference to the drama, how this leading thought is developed. Festus (whose chief attribute is a practical reasonableness) seems intended as an antithesis to Paracelsus—the old Aristotelian caution striving to counteract the inrush of Platonism. The real ground of Paracelsus's failure was his belief that he was possessed of universal knowledge, not by virtue of being himself an integral part of the universe, but by virtue of being separated from it and made the special vehicle to it of Divine knowledge—the sure sign of a fanaticism bordering on insanity. There was along with this a hint of the Platonic doctrine of reminiscence, and of something analogous to the Socratic *daimon*, as well as a monkish scorn of the world. In April we have the other side of the same error—he is the exaggerated form of the Renaissance, as Paracelsus of the Platonism, of his century. They reflected respectively the bearings of a similar philosophy and similar errors on science and on art. The death scene of each of them throws light on their past, and brings out from even their errors the revelation of whatever in them was true. The last speech of Paracelsus is the most perfect expression anywhere of the transcendental creed; and the whole work is, as the writer doubts not, Browning's confession of faith philosophical—which is Hegelian.—In the discussion which followed, Miss Drewry said that, whatever might be thought of the philosophy of the poem, it was one of the most perfectly beautiful of Browning's, and more truly dramatic than many of his dramas. The faith of Festus in Paracelsus and in God, yet in the former to the verge of rebellion against the latter, was profoundly true to humanity and to real godliness.—One speaker doubted whether Festus could be considered strictly a "character" at all, but this lay-figure view of him was resented by others.—Mr. Furnivall, and later Dr. Berdoe, avowed a greater respect for Paracelsus than had been traditional, considering that Browning had anticipated the riper verdict on the man who was really the father of what might be called the chemistry of vital forces. Dr. Berdoe instanced the use of quint-essences, of metallic agents, and, chiefest, the medicinal use of opium as among the reforms for which mankind was indebted to Paracelsus.—Mr. Shaw demurred to this high estimate of his discoveries. Discovery was consistent with mediocrity, even with charlatanism.—Several speakers urged that Paracelsus had missed his meed of honour and gratitude from his want of sympathy, his aim at power without love.—A visitor said Paracelsus was simply a Faust, and in some able critical remarks traced the spirit of "Goetheism" in the poem.—Mrs. Sutherland Orr thought his failure was due to his impatience of the limits of attainable truth.—Mrs. Simpson maintained that he was not a failure.—Mr. Kingsland thought the work inspired with hopefulness; and as art, full of poetry. There was nothing, for instance, in Tennyson like "Paracelsus," p. 187, l. 16, to p. 188, l. 17.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Feb. 7.)

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. Freshfield

exhibited a deed of grant by John de la Bisse to the Hospital of the Holy Cross at Reigate. This was probably on the site of a public-house called the "Red Cross," to the west of the castle. The donor's seal bore a hind (*biche*), a crest which was afterwards disused by the family. Mr. Freshfield alluded to the caves at Reigate, which he thought might have some connexion with this hospital, and in which objects of all kinds—flint implements, Roman and English coins, tobacco-pipes, &c.—have been found.—Mr. E. W. Godwin exhibited a coloured tracing of a drawing on an *armoire* in the cathedral at Bayeux, representing the apotheosis of a saint, with angels censuring, and below, four monks, or perhaps rather canons, bearing a *feretrum*. The date of the drawing is early in the thirteenth century. A small copy of it was published by Mr. Nesfield.—Mr. Ferrey exhibited tracings of wall-paintings at Catherington church, Hants. The church is transitional Norman. During some recent repairs the head of a churchyard cross was discovered bearing figures of Christ and St. John, and another defaced, perhaps St. Katharine. The paintings, of which only a pencil tracing was shown, represented the weighing of Souls and the Trinity. In the former St. Michael stands sword in hand, but without armour. Through his girdle passes the beam of the scales. At one end a demon tries to pull down the scale where the bad deeds are placed, which the Virgin Mary defeats by unhooking the other scale. The painting of the Trinity is in a much worse state of preservation. Mr. Ferrey suggested that these works might belong to the thirteenth century, but Mr. Keyser and others who spoke were of opinion that the fourteenth was more probable. Mr. Ferrey also gave an account of Charles II.'s stay at Catherington while making his way to the coast to escape to France.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Feb. 7.)

EARL PERCY, President, in the Chair.—The Rev. C. W. King communicated, through Mr. R. H. Gosselin, a paper on a Jewish seal found at Woodbridge. The seal is a circular one of brass, an inch and a quarter in diameter, and probably of the early part of the thirteenth century. The legend states it is the seal of Nathan, son of Frederic, son of Alexander, the Jew. The central device is a wyvern regardant, looking at a star, which was thought to represent the planet Saturn, either for the owner of the seal's horoscope, or as typifying the Jewish race.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Repton, Derbyshire," describing the arrangements of the church and conventual buildings as laid bare by recent excavations.—In moving a vote of thanks to the writers of the papers, the noble President spoke in feeling terms of the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B.; and on the motion of Mr. Baylis, seconded by Mr. Church, an expression of sympathy and condolence with the family was unanimously desired to be communicated from the Institute by the secretary.—The following were exhibited:—A photograph of the recent excavations at Bath, by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth; a set of photographs of the very beautiful silver vessels found at Hildesheim, Germany, by Mrs. Kerr; a small goa stone with silk bag, by Mr. Soden Smith; and plans of the vases found at Repton, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Feb. 7.)

LORD ABERDARE in the Chair.—Col. G. B. Malleon read a paper on "The Lost Opportunities of the House of Austria." After suggesting, but declining to argue, the question whether the part taken by the Emperor Charles V. against the Reformation was not a lost opportunity for the House of which he was the representative, Col. Malleon passed rapidly to the time of Joseph I. and the War of the Spanish Succession. During the last nine years of that war, from the date of the victory of Blenheim to the signing of the Peace of Utrecht, Austria, he contended, had it always in her power to incorporate into the hereditary dominions Bavaria, with the full consent of the Elector. The incorporation of Bavaria—in exchange for the Netherlands—would have given her a preponderance in Southern

Germany which would have led to predominance over the whole of that country. She missed the opportunity because, in Joseph I.'s time, she used all her energies to obtain a kingdom for the emperor's brother, and on that brother's succession to the empire, because "a Hapsburg in obstinacy and a Spaniard by temperament," he preferred to try and grasp the two sceptres which even Charles V. had not been able to maintain. When forced to relinquish his hold, it was too late, the opportunity had passed away. A second chance of gaining the same end offered when Charles Albert of Bavaria proposed himself as a suitor for the hand of Maria Theresa. The acceptance of this offer would have united the houses of Wittlesbach and Hapsburg and their possessions. Its refusal entailed the ultimate loss of Silesia. Again, in 1777, did the weird sibyl seem to place Bavaria within easy grasp of the Hapsburg. Col. Malleon pointed out how, on the very eve of the accomplishment of a long-cherished ambition, the fears of Maria Theresa stayed the hand of her general when victory was ensured. Some five years later, the vacillation at a critical moment of Joseph II. came to interfere with a peaceful solution of the same question. The consideration of these four opportunities constituted the main points of the paper. Col. Malleon concluded by expressing a hope that, when the time should arrive for the solution of the Eastern Question, it might not be found that Austria, whose advance towards Salonica indicated her as the most fit of all the Powers to occupy Constantinople, had missed another great opportunity.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. G. G. Zerfl and Messrs. C. A. Fyfe and J. Heywood took part.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Feb. 8.)

A. J. G. BARCLAY, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. Thomas Muir, President, delivered an address on "The Promotion of Research," in which he pointed out the backward state of mathematical research in Scotland, contrasting it particularly with the activity of Germany. He enumerated the probable causes which had produced this state of matters, and suggested various methods by which a reform might be brought about.—Mr. H. H. Browning, of Glasgow, communicated a paper on "Illustrations of Harmonic Section," and Mr. Muir drew attention to a theorem regarding the area of a polygon of an even number of sides.

FINE ART.

ALBERT MOORE'S PICTURE, "COMPANIONS." A Photo-engraving. In progress. Same size as original—16½ by 8½.
"An exquisite picture."—*Times*.
"Mr. Moore exhibits one picture—than which he never painted a better."—*Morning Post*.
"A new and exquisite picture."—*Standard*.
"Remarkable for its refinement of line and delicate harmony of colour."—*Globe*.
"Mr. Moore's graceful 'Companions' forms an excellent *bonne bouche* to an attractive exhibition."—*Daily News*.
"The gem of this varied and delightful exhibition."—*Academy*.
Particulars on application to the Publishers, Messrs. DOWDESWELL & DOWDESWELL, 133, New Bond-street.

DÜRER'S NETHERLANDS JOURNAL.

Albrecht Dürer's *Tagebuch der Reise in die Niederlande*: eerste vollstaendige Ausgabe nach der Handschrift Johann Hauer's mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen hrsg. von Friedrich Leitschuh. (Leipzig: Brockhaus.)

At last we have the long-sought-for text of Dürer's journal printed, not, indeed, from the original—this may, perhaps, even yet lie hidden away in some private library at Nuremberg, unless, as is more probably the case, it was in the collection of books sold by the Imhoffs to Lord Arundel in 1636—but from the copy made in 1620 by the painter John Hauer. This copy, which formed part of the Ebner collection, was, on its dispersal, purchased by H. A. von Derschau, at whose sale Joseph Heller bought it for fifteen florins. He left it, with all the other treasures he had collected, to the town of Bamberg, which sold twenty-six Antiphoners in order to pay the legacy duty, and discharge Heller's debts. Heller died June 4, 1849; but no steps were taken to catalogue the library he had left until 1878, when Dr.

Leitschuh began to put it in order. In so doing, he discovered Hauer's copy of the journal, which he has now published *verbatim*, accompanied with excellent notes, clear and concise, and full indexes. The text is preceded by an account of Dürer's MS. and of Hauer's transcript, and also by an enquiry into the reasons for which Dürer undertook the journey. On one point, I think, Dr. Leitschuh is mistaken, and that is in his belief that Dürer was a Lutheran at heart. There is nothing to show that he was other than a good Catholic, though, doubtless, he, like many other of the best men of his day both in Germany and the Netherlands, looked on Luther at first as a real Reformer in the good sense of the word. W. H. JAMES WEALE.

THE ART MAGAZINES.

THE very interesting decorative heads lent by Mr. Willett to the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House are the subject of an article in the *Portfolio*, which is illustrated with two satisfactory photogravures by Mr. Alfred Dawson. The article is written by Prof. A. H. Church, who gives the history of their discovery at the Castle of San Martino, between Mantua and Brescia, and of their subsequent cleansing and restoration. The panels on which the heads were painted were built into a room in the castle, and formed an integral part of its decoration. When they were removed a few months ago they were covered with successive layers of colourwash, and no suspicion existed of the designs beneath. Whether regarded as works of art, or as examples of a rare kind of decoration, Mr. Willett's portrait-frieze is of much interest; and we are glad to be assured that the whole series, forty-four in number, have now been secured against further deterioration.

MR. A. EGMONT HAKE is the author of one of the best articles in the *Magazine of Art*. Its subject is Caffieri, the French sculptor, and the works of himself and others in the *foyer* of the Comédie française. It is illustrated with well-engraved busts of Piron, Rotrou, and Pierre Corneille. Mr. J. Arthur Blaikie's paper on Algiers is a lively, and at times a brilliant, piece of description.

THE most noticeable contribution to the *Art Journal* is an account of the Tuscan Maremma, by Eugenio Ceconi, capably illustrated with the author. Barrias' fine group of "The Defence of Paris" has been engraved by E. Stodart for this number.

MANET, the leader of the Impressionnistes, is the subject of a serious study by Louis Gonze in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* this month. M. Gonze, while fully alive to his defects, regards Manet as one of the emancipators of art, who, especially by his sense of the importance of "le ton clair," has enlarged the scope of painting. The simplification of subject from an innate horror of the commonplace and the conventional, the novelty and boldness of optical effects resulting from the play of "colorations vraies," he regards as the two goals towards which the talent of Manet directed its course. He is "un point de départ, le symptôme précurseur d'une révolution." The article is illustrated with an etching by M. H. Guérard after Manet's picture of "Un Bar aux Folies-Bergère," and several wood-cuts.

THE name of the "Master of 1466" appears, from an article in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, by Alfred von Wurzbach, to have been discovered. The hand of this interesting engraver, who signed his copper-plates E.S., is traceable in the seal of the first Bishop of Wiener-Neustadt dated 1477, when the bishopric was founded by the Emperor Frederick III. In 1460 it is known that the mint-master of the Emperor there was one Master Erwein vom Stege.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE GLASGOW INSTITUTE.

WHILE the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy are representative almost exclusively of current Scottish art, and include little else—almost no Continental work, and only a few paintings by the members and honorary members settled in London—the Glasgow Institute has set before itself a somewhat different and wider aim. It has endeavoured to make its yearly displays representative so far as may be of Continental as well as of British art, and to supplement the examples of contemporary work by a few selected specimens of deceased painters. A pleasantly varied character has thus been given to the exhibitions of the Institute, and to none more notably than to the present. The work of the Continental schools and of their followers among our own younger painters is this year represented with singular completeness—with, indeed, a profusion which rather overshadows the productions which follow our purely national methods and traditions. Among the works of the Frenchmen of the past we have a noble "Cattle-piece" by Troyon, and a delicate river scene with wooded banks by Daubigny, curious in the sparing and selective handling by which an appearance of finish has been attained. By Millet we have this year no painting, but the dignity and solemn poetry, combined always with realism and truth to fact, which characterised his treatment of peasant life finds only less complete expression in the canvases of Jules Breton, from whom we have an admirable figure of "A Gleaner." Of the treatment of humble life by contemporary foreign painters—peasant life, seen more distinctly in its commonplace, everyday aspects, with less infusion of poetry and an imaginative impressiveness—we have excellent examples in works by Billet, Artz, and Israels; while the "Interior—French Cottage" of Lhermitte is interesting, in its clear and diffused lighting and in the definitely portrait-like character of the faces of its figures, to those who have hitherto known the artist mainly by his charcoal drawings, with their vigorous arrangements of black and white. The study for the figure of Christ by Munkacsy is slight and rapid, but excellently direct in execution, and full of dignity. Among the works of the younger artists which display most marked traces of foreign influences are Mr. F. A. Bridgman's "Bey receiving Guests, Algeria," with its splendid rendering of Oriental magnificence; Mr. A. Mann's brilliant effect of sunlight in his "Tapestry Workers of Paris;" and Mr. W. Stott's excellent little portrait of a gentleman and his large, but less satisfactory picture of children dancing on the sands at twilight.

Probably the most brilliant piece of painting in the rooms is Mr. Millais's rendering of the rich brunette beauty of an Italian girl, a painting executed in 1876, and entitled, with little appropriateness, with the name of Mr. Brown's "Pippa." Near this hangs the "Fazio's Mistress" of Rossetti, which most readers will remember in last year's Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Executed in 1863, and repainted ten years later, it displays the artist's technique at its highest, though it is hardly equally representative of the imaginative qualities of his art. Among the other notable figure-pictures are Mr. T. Graham's "Wanderer's Song," Mr. Boughton's "Hesitation," Mr. C. Green's "A Fleet Marriage," Mr. D. Carr's sensational work, "At the Doors of 'La Force,' Paris, 1792," and Mr. Pettie's "Isaac Walton;" and, in addition to a fresh vigorous picture of children on the beach, Mr. M. Taggart shows two bust-portraits of very exceptional quality.

The landscapes include a fine Yorkshire scene by the late Cecil Lawson, "The Pebbled Shore;" a carefully detailed, powerfully coloured example

of Mr. Colin Hunter, the new Associate of the Royal Academy; and some excellent works by Mr. D. Murray and other Members and Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy.

In the water-colour room the place of honour is occupied by Mr. A. Moore's "Advice," a scheme of whites, greens, and low-toned purple-blacks, focussed by a point of full orange. There are also a selection of five works by the late George Manson, several brilliant subjects by Mr. A. Melville, and a telling, if rather "blottesque," drawing entitled "Wind," by Mr. Jas. Paterson. J. M. GRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LORDS AND THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

Burlington Fine Arts Club: Feb. 11, 1884.

You did me the favour last year to receive an article from me (*ACADEMY*, July 7) on "Hyde Park Corner and its Surroundings." I shall be obliged if you would admit a few more thoughts on this vexed question or forlorn hope.

It is amusing, as well as instructive, to an outsider or looker-on to contrast the various ideas of people on any given phase of art. We have no Minister or Council of Art, as I believe some other countries have, and so everybody seems adrift or "at sea" on such subjects. One says this statue should be broken up (I sympathise with that view); another says no, it must be removed to Aldershot; another that it should face the Horse Guards; another that it had better be left where it is; another that it looks "ridiculous and contemptible" where it is, but that it will look beautiful viewed from a great distance when the "imperfections of its details will be concealed."

Lord Salisbury, perhaps, judges best when he gives it up in despair as a bad job, "probably expressing the views of most Londoners and Englishmen that the controversy should be ended somehow," as the *Times* says. Lord Salisbury probably had in his mind's eye the conclusion arrived at by the late Lord Talbot de Malahide when, in presiding at a meeting of the Archaeological Society in Rome a few years ago, he threw himself back in his chair and said, "Gentlemen, I think, after all we have heard, that we don't know anything at all about the matter"—alluding to the various differences of opinion as to the levels of the streets and the sites, &c., of the buildings of Old Rome. The Duke of Buccleugh says the old statue of the Duke of Wellington is not the fancy affair a new statue would be, because both man and horse sat and stood for their portraits. But Lord Sudeley says it is a fancy affair, because the horse died three years before the statue was begun, and the present Duke of Wellington says his father "sat on no single occasion for the likeness or the caricature." The Duke of Buccleugh, nothing abashed, rejoins, "Never mind that, the horse is a perfect likeness, because it can be compared with a drawing in Lord Penrhyn's possession, and can be shown to be exact in every point." But that does not help us, for it only shows that the drawing must have been as faulty as its bronze copy. It is probable, indeed, that neither of the horses the Duke rode at Waterloo (for I believe he rode more than one) would be a perfect model of symmetry; but it does not therefore follow that in our love for realistic art we should be content with such a libel upon Nature's handiwork as Wyatt's conception of a horse is, and which the veritable "Copenhagen" certainly was not. A war-horse or charger need not have "something very like a pig's snout to account for his sniffing the battle and the breeze." But in truth there never could be a horse with a neck thrust into its chest without any consideration for withers

and shoulder, making its body too short, as Reinagle said, and its legs consequently look too long.

It is more important that a work should have point and character than that it should in non-essentials be a servile transcript of some specified original, whether it be of man or beast. There is nothing more childish and contemptible than a mere realistic view of art. There were parts even in the majestic face of Mrs. Siddons which did not seem to belong to it, as Sir Thomas Lawrence said, and which required to be subdued without any risk of detracting from the character of the likeness. Glaring faults in public statues and buildings are more serious than in pictures, for we can put the latter, at all events, "out of sight" and so "out of mind," but we cannot escape from the former.

People don't seem to understand that we may have a statue of heroic, nay of colossal, size, which may yet be so finely proportioned as to give us a true idea of the original. "There is an erroneous principle," says Burke,

"which seems to be extremely general in the present age, and it is a principal cause of our faulty taste. It is the confounding greatness of size with greatness of manner, imagining that weight of material can make a statue sublime, putting me in mind of Claudian's battle of the Giants, compared with Virgil's battle of the Bees. In the former all the objects are vast, but the action and expression extravagant and absurd, and the whole cold and uninteresting. In the latter the objects are minute, but the action and expression bold and animated, and the whole together warm, clear, and spirited."

Sir Joshua Reynolds says:

"I have seen a large cartoon copied from a little picture of the vision of Ezekiel, by Raffiello, in which the copyist thought, without doubt, to expand and illustrate the idea of the author, but by losing the majesty of the countenances, which makes the original so sublime, notwithstanding its being in miniature, his colossal copy became ridiculous instead of awful."

I am sorry to see that our authorities are to vote £6,000 of the public money for probably another abortive attempt to "embellish the metropolis" with a new statue of the Duke of Wellington on horseback. Had he not better be on foot this time? We shall escape the "pons asinorum" of the horse difficulty. If we must have him mounted, let us at least "rest" a little—whether "thankful" or not—but be sure of having a model which will treat the poor horse with more respect than Wyatt did "Copenhagen," or we may have reason to regret our usual rashness, and be forced against our will, like Macbeth and his ghosts, to cry "Avaunt! Down! And yet another! I'll see no more."

R. WINN.

THE TEUTONIC KINSHIP OF THRAKIANS AND TROJANS.

London: Feb. 10, 1884.

I, too, will conclude now. If Mr. Arthur Evans has never heard of a Panslavist claim to Turkey on Thracian grounds, his experience must be of rather recent date. Having followed the "freaks" of the Panslavist propaganda for more than thirty-five years, I remember too well what was said on this subject, as well as on the alleged Slav origin of Alexander the Great. Schafarik, whom Mr. Evans quotes, converts Siegfried, the Wölsung, and the people of Wiltshire into Slavs!

In saying that the "High-German form" of the name of the Aspurge people would be fatal to their Gothic origin, Mr. Evans shows the failing of those philologists who try to make a cast-iron rule for the multifarious, and often mixed, dialects of a vast race out of the poor remnants of a written language at a given

epoch. Yet, among the Thracian nation there were not only Getae, but also Gauds, whose name corresponds to that of the Scandinavian Geats, Gauts, or Goths. There were even Thracians called Drojans, whose name curiously reminds us of the Trojans. The name of Spartac(us) also occurs in Thracian history in the form of Spardak and Spardok. Some of the Phrygians, or Frigs, were called Brigs.

It would be easy to give plenty of other instances. After all (and in this I go with Dr. Guest), the law of letter-change has its exceptions. Those conversant with German dialects—of which I may claim to have made a special study—could furnish proofs enough, especially from that widely distributed Franconian speech which holds the middle place between Nether-German and Upper-German dialects. Now, the Thracian nation, "the largest of any nations, the Indians excepted," necessarily contained tribes differing in dialect, and its area must have been correspondingly large. The inclusion of the Danubian Teutoburg, therefore, easily explains itself.

The whole East, European as well as Asiatic, was of old strewn with Thracian names of clearly Teutonic source. "Phrygian graves" were pointed out by the ancient Greeks everywhere in the Peloponnese. The house of the Atrides was of Thracian origin. Agamemnon was "the descendant of a barbarian, a Phrygian." In Lakonia we come upon a "Teut" name of a town near a gulf strangely reminding us of the Gythic, or Gothic, name. In Asia Minor, Teuthrania was named after a Thracian (Mysian) King Teuthras. Such Teut names occur in an overwhelming proportion. Asia itself was, by the Thracian Lydians, declared "to be so called, not after Asië, the wife of Prometheus, but after As(i)os, the son of Kotys, the son of Man(es). Kotys has been compared with the Norse Hödur, even by those who adopt the Lithuanian and Slav theory. (The Lithuanians, by-the-by, object to being mixed up with the Slavs.) And Man(es), though an Aryan word in general, is also the name of the mythic ancestor of the Germans—namely, Mann(us).

River-names, like Strymon (stream), speak clearly enough. The Rhyndak(os) and Granik(os) river-names may with facility be resolved into Teutonic speech. I hold that the names of deities like Kybele, Ate and Attes, Agdistis, Bendis, Pleistor, and so forth show affinities with the Teutonic tongue. If the proof cannot be made complete in each case, let us not forget how badly the Greeks transliterated foreign names. Only compare Kyros, Xerxes, &c., with the original sounds! But, assuming even this difficulty to be removed, not every deity's name need be explainable from Germanic speech, under penalty of otherwise ceasing to be a Germanic deity. Sometimes the root and the meaning of a name are lost. Moreover, mythology in all countries is mixed to a certain degree. Can Minerva be explained from Latin?

For Thracian words like *glur(os)* (gold), references have been made to *χλωρός* (pale-green), or the Slavic *zlato*. Why not think of the Norse and other Teutonic words expressing the glitter, glare, and glow, such as *glóra*, *glýra*, *glér* (Old-Danish *glar*), and *gles(um)*, the ancient German word for the golden-coloured amber? Why explain the Thracian word for king (*βασις*) from a Slavic *bolji* (greater), when a king among the Northmen was called *baldr*, among the Anglo-Saxons *baldr*? Or, if we were to seek for another Germanic explanation, why not think of the Norse *baltr*, the Gothic *balths*, the English *bold*? These instances, too, might be multiplied. That, "like other Thracians, the Trojans, in course of time, became partly Hellenised, therefore of mixed culture, probably also of mixed speech," is what I have myself said in Dr. Schliemann's book. Mr.

Evans is therefore a little late in dwelling on those affinities as against my view.

These are but a few indications, owing to the restriction of space. But I trust, on another occasion, I shall yet more fully prove that the Thracian, Threikian, Threkian, as well as the Frigian (Phrygian, Brigian) name, which, by classical testimony, is, from Lydian speech itself, explained as that of "freemen," or Franks, really refers to a Teutonic Frakk, Frank, or, in Anglo-Saxon and Old-English speech, a "Freke" people, a free, bold, manly, and brave people, even as the Thracians, among whom Ares had his home, pre-eminently were.

KARL BLIND.

A CORRECTION.

London: Feb. 11, 1884.

I feel I owe an apology, both to Sir John Gilbert and to Mr. Alfred Hunt, for my blunder in calling the latter the President of the Royal Water-Colour Society in my article of last week on Mr. Hunt's pictures.

Will you, at the same time, allow me to point out that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in making merry over the mistake, has fallen into another? The *Gazette* says that I "ought to know enough of art matters to be aware that if Sir John Gilbert had been spirited away, and the painter indicated had been elected in his room, he would *ex officio* become Sir Alfred William Hunt." I was not aware that anyone ever had, or could, become a knight *ex officio*, and I should have thought it still within the power of the Queen to allow the President of the Water-Colour Society to remain untitled. Mr. Frederick Tayler, the late president, is still unknighthood, and I believe that Mr. John Gilbert did not become Sir John immediately on accepting the presidency. Whether, now the society has become Royal, the Queen will invariably knight the presidents, may, I think, be left for her own decision. She has not thought it necessary to knight the President of the "Royal" Institute of Painters in Water-Colours.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE alterations made in the hanging of the Turners in the National Gallery are to be commended as a sign of good intentions; but no satisfactory arrangement is possible so long as the gallery in which they are hung remains in its present condition. It seems singularly contrary to the fitness of things that "Turner's Gallery," as it is called, should be the worst lighted of all the galleries. If Turner loved anything, it was light; if he strove to paint anything, it was light; and here are his masterpieces hung at the bottom of a gulf of a room, lit by a comparatively small and positively murky skylight. If the public are ever to be educated to the point of admiring Turner's pictures, the first thing necessary is that they should see them, and this has been impossible ever since they were housed in the present "Turner's Gallery." As if to aggravate the difficulty, the darker pictures are hung on the darker side of the cavern, so that such works as "The Shipwreck" or "Calais Pier" might almost as well be placed with their faces to the wall. Similar care is shown in the disposition of the Turners in the smaller and better lighted room on the top of the staircase. It is difficult to study the "Jason" and the "Garden of Hesperides" in their present positions, while room on the line is found for two small early works of little interest, and two late ones which are such complete wrecks as to be utterly valueless and unenjoyable. On the whole, the water-colours in the cellars have the best of it.

SEVERAL of the most prominent members of the Royal Academy, together with Messrs. John Burr, R. W. Edis, and E. J. Linton, have consented to act as jurors in the fine art section of the exhibition to be opened at the Crystal Palace on April 23.

LAST year Mr. G. F. Watts and one or two other eminent artists of long standing were, by their works, the representatives of England at the Paris "Internationale." This spring the exhibition, of which the locality will be changed from the Rue de Sèze to the building of the Arts décoratifs, will contain, in response to invitations recently addressed to them, the contributions of three younger English painters, representatives of the newer methods—Messrs. Orchardson, E. J. Gregory, and R. W. Macbeth. It is said that Mr. Orchardson has had permission to remove from the South Kensington galleries, for the time being, the "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*," which forms part of the collection purchased out of the funds of the Chantrey Bequest, and that he will likewise send to Paris "A Social Eddy," which is truly characterised as a masterpiece of elegant *genre*.

THE issue of Prof. Maspero's new Catalogue of the Boolak Museum is, we hear, unavoidably delayed in consequence of a change of plan in regard of the cover, which is now to be of stout boards, instead of a mere paper wrapper.

At Messrs. Dowdeswells', in Bond Street, are a collection of drawings and pictures of cathedrals by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, an artist of refined feeling. In rendering the rich effects of light and colour in "St. Mark's, Venice" (7), he arrives more nearly at success than in most of his oil pictures; but "The Rose Window and Chancel Screen at Chartres" will by some be thought his finest work. Of his water-colours we prefer "Treves Cathedral" (21) and "The Chapel of St. Gabriel" at St. Mark's (20).

M. LEFÈBRE, the well-known painter of "La Cigale" and "Chloe," will not lose reputation by his chaste figure of "Psyche" on a rock with a casket in her hand, which is now on view at Messrs. Goupil's, in New Bond Street. The figure is beautifully drawn, and of a design simple and elegant. It is about to be engraved in line by M. François.

THE following were the highest prices fetched at the sale of Manet's pictures at the Hôtel Drouot last week:—"Argenteuil," 12,500 frs.; "Olympia," 10,000 frs.; "Le Linge," 8,000 frs.; "Le Bar des Folies-Bergère," 5,850 frs.; "Chez le père Lathuille," 500 frs.; "Nana à sa Toilette" and "Faure in the Part of Hamlet," each 3,000 frs.

A COLLECTION of about one hundred and thirty pastels and sketches by M. Cluseret, the General of the Commune, are now on exhibition at Paris in the Galerie Vivienne.

IN Dr. Richter's letter in the ACADEMY of last week on "The Proposed Reproduction of the MSS. of Leonardo" a serious imputation is founded upon a statement which, we are assured, is entirely erroneous. Even if that statement had been true, we recognise, upon reconsideration, that we ought not to have allowed the imputation to appear.

NOTES FROM SCOTLAND.

MR. WILLIAM BEATTIE BROWN has been elected a full member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

WE understand that a second loan exhibition of pictures will probably be held at Edinburgh this summer, following the successful precedent of last year, except that the forthcoming exhibition will be confined to portraits. It is to be hoped that this is another step towards the formation of a permanent gallery of national portraits in Scotland.

At the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, which opens to the public to-day, English painters are represented by pictures that are well known in London. Mr. Millais has sent his "Portrait of Mr. Hook;" Mr. Alma Tadema his "In the Tepidarium" and "The Torchbearer;" Mr. Pettie his "James II. and Monmouth" and his "Westminster Scholar;" Mr. Oates "The Adder's Pool;" and both Mr. Herkomer and Mr. Holl have portraits. The Scotch pictures we hope to say something of next week.

LADY RUTHVEN has presented to the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh the valuable collection of Greek antiquities which was formed by herself and her husband some sixty years ago, and has since been preserved at Winton Castle, in East Lothian. The collection includes nearly three thousand coins, many bronze statuettes and mirrors, and archaic terra-cotta figures. But by far the most valuable portion is the series of vases, about five hundred in number, which, for their size, their beauty, and their rarity, come second (as regards England) only to those in the British Museum. The existing building at Edinburgh is altogether inadequate to display the collection.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland held at Edinburgh last Monday, a paper was read from the Earl of Southesk, giving an elaborate account of all the Ogham inscriptions to be found in Scotland, together with translations. The other papers dealt with a recent discovery of bronze spearheads, &c., near Loch Awe, and with some of the sculptured stone slabs which abound throughout Scotland.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

ON Wednesday evening, February 6, Mr. H. Holmes gave the first of his new series of chamber concerts at the Steinway Hall. The programme included Brahms' interesting, if not altogether satisfactory, Trio in E flat (op. 40) for pianoforte, violoncello, and horn (Mdm. Haas and Messrs. Holmes and Paersch). In the slow movements the composer seems struggling with his thoughts; there is the feeling of effort without the requisite rule and power, while in the quick gay movements the subject-matter is not of special moment. The programme included Beethoven's E minor Quartett (op. 59, No. 2) and Mendelssohn's posthumous fragments for strings. Mr. E. Howell, accompanied by Mdm. Haas, gave an effective rendering of Max Bruch's *Adagio*, "Kol Nidrei."

Mdlle. Janotha played Beethoven's Sonata in D (op. 28) last Saturday at the Popular Concerts. She was very successful with the last two movements, but the first two were hurried, and in the opening *allegro* there was an unnecessary display of vigour. Mdlle. Janotha also took part in Haydn's charming Trio in C. The analytical programme-book gave the number of Haydn's Pianoforte Trios as twenty-nine, quoting as authority the Catalogue drawn up by Carpani in his book called *Le Haydine*. Haydn's Trios are, we believe, thirty-five in number; at any rate, thirty-one are printed. Little reliance can be placed on Carpani's Catalogue; we find, for example, fifteen Piano Sonatas mentioned in it—less than half the printed number. Mdm. Néruda was prevented by indisposition from appearing, and her place was taken by Miss Shinner, the promising pupil of Dr. Joachim. It was rather a severe ordeal for the young lady, but she played with skill and considerable taste. She deserved the applause bestowed on her, but the audience ought to have waited till the end of the Mozart Quartett in D minor instead of encoring the Minuetto.

Mr. J. Maas sang in his best manner songs by Handel and Meyerbeer.

On Monday evening, February 11, the programme commenced with Molique's Quintett in D (op. 35) for flute, violin, two violas, and violoncello (Messrs. Svensdon, Ries, Hollaender, Zerbini, and Piatti). The composer, an accomplished player and esteemed teacher, has left Violin Concertos which are clever and interesting; but, if the Quintett in question be a fair sample of the rest of his chamber music, we fully endorse the opinion given in Sir G. Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, that, apart from the Concertos, Molique's music bears hardly any trace of inspiration, and had no great or lasting success. Another novelty was Beethoven's Serenade in D major (op. 25) for flute, violin, and viola. It is now eighty-two years since this work was published; and, judging from the style of the music, it was probably composed at a still earlier period. If Beethoven was ashamed of his Septett, what must he have thought of this Serenade! As the work of a new composer, it would not be considered worthy of production at the Popular Concerts, but, historically, the performance was one of great interest. One does not care to listen to the youthful works of men who may never become illustrious, but it is instructive and highly encouraging to see how Beethoven commenced. Compare the Serenade with the last Quartett, and it seems scarcely conceivable that the same hand can have penned both works. Mdlle. Janotha gave a very fine rendering of Mendelssohn's "Sonate écossaise," and she also deserves praise for trying to prevent the *encore*. But she was called back for the third time, and only then yielded to the wish of the public. Miss Louise Philipps and Mdm. Fassett sang duets by Hollaender and Schumann, and were accompanied by Miss Carmichael. Sig. Piatti played for the fifteenth time an *Allemande Largo* and *Allegro* by Veracini. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTE.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN have in preparation a volume by Mdm. Viard Louis, entitled *Music and the Piano*, the aim of which is to point out that the music of the piano is the expression of an idea, and not merely an ingenious method of displaying force and skill. It is written in three parts. In the first Mdm. Viard Louis shows that the art of music has from age to age followed the progress of the human mind. In the second she takes the numerous composers, and indicates how the individual character of each is set forth in their respective works. The third part treats of style—that is to say, the methods of conveying the ideas of the masters by the execution of their compositions. The book has been written in French, and translated into English by Mrs. Warrington Smith.

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